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About 25 health professions and occupations are licensed by one or more states according to the survey of state licensing provisions by the National Center for Health Statistics. Data is presented in 22 chapters on the licensure of administrators, chiropractors, clinical laboratory personnel, dental hygienists, dentists, professional engineers, midwives, naturopaths, practical nurses, professional nurses, opticians, optometrists, pharmacists, physical therapists, psychologists, "doctors of medicine," "doctors of osteopathy," podiatrists, radiologic technologists, sanitarians, social workers, and veterinarians. Information includes occupations licensed by each state, trends in occupational licensing, compulsory versus voluntary acts, organizational patterns of licensure responsibility, composition of licensing board, powers and duties of licensing boards, qualifications for initial licensure, state policies with regard to special licensing, and licensure statistics; an 18 page summary is arranged under these headings. There are 127 tables and a sample questionnaire is included in the appendix. (JK)

State Licensing of Health Occupations

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, & WELFARE
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Preface

In 1951, the Governors' Conference requested The Council of State Governments to make a survey of professional and occupational licensing practices in the several States. The study was undertaken, working through the Governors' offices, and resulted in the report "Occupational Licensing Legislation in the States" which was issued by the Council in 1952. This excellent report has long since been out of print, and the information, out of date. Nothing comparable for the entire United States has been published in the meantime.

In 1961, the Western Conference of The Council of State Governments conducted a survey of professional and occupational licensing practices in 13 Western States. The initial questionnaire was distributed in the summer of 1962. The report, "Professional and Occupational Licensing in the West," was issued by the Western Conference in August of 1964.

The interest of the National Center for Health Statistics in occupational licensing grows out of the fact that one of the objectives of the Center is to determine the numbers and geographic location of health manpower in various fields. Since the State organizations that administer the licensing statutes are one source of health manpower statistics, the Center approached The Council of State Governments, in the spring of 1965, in regard to a cooperative project to make a national survey of licensing practices and to determine the availability of statistics for the health professions and occupations regulated by State laws.

Under the resulting contract between the Council and NCHS, the initial form and detailed questionnaire were jointly designed, and then reproduced and distributed by the Council in the fall of 1965. A followup of nonresponding agencies was made by the Council early in 1966, with subsequent requests for information by the Center. The analysis of the findings and the preparation of the report are the contributions of the National Center for Health Statistics.

In the collection of the data, The Council of State Governments worked through the offices of the Governors to secure the cooperation of the central departments of registration or licensing and, where no central department of licensing existed, with the individual licensing boards themselves. This procedure often resulted in differing interpretations in response to particular questions since terminologies and meanings vary among the States and even among occupations within the same State.

The questionnaire material has been combined with data submitted by various professional associations and with information obtained from a review of relevant statutes where readily available. As far as possible, the conflicts have been resolved. It should be noted that the questions were designed to reflect actual practices of the licensing boards, as well as the legal requirements.

Appreciation and thanks are extended to Mr. Brevard Crihfield, Executive Director, The Council of State Governments, and to Mrs. Ruth L. Turk, Secretary, Interstate Clearing House on Mental Health of the Council, who worked on the survey in cooperation with Mrs. Pennell.

It is hoped that this report will provide the background information essential to an understanding of present licensing systems as they exist in the several States for regulating the entrance into and continued practice of the health professions and occupations.

October 1967

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SYMBOLS

Data not available or not applicable	----------
Quantity zero	—

State Licensing of Health Occupations

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SUMMARY

About 25 health professions and occupations are licensed by one or more States, according to a survey of State licensing provisions conducted by The Council of State Governments in cooperation with the National Center for Health Statistics of the U.S. Public Health Service. The survey covered those occupations in the health field for which the licensing, registration, or certification procedure is provided by State law, is administered by an agency of the State, and meets the following criteria:

1. The license, certificate of registration, or other credential is issued to an individual, rather than to a company or organization;
2. The license authorizes an individual to practice or engage in an occupation or profession or to use a particular title;
3. To secure a license, the applicant must (a) have certain educational qualifications, or (b) serve an apprenticeship or have other experience, or (c) pass an examination as to his knowledge or skills, or (d) meet any combination of these requirements.

Two exceptions have been made to criterion 1 above, by the inclusion in this report of (a) eight States that set requirements for clinical laboratory personnel within the laboratory licensing law, and (b) two States that license individuals and firms to engage in the business of a dispensing optician.

Legislation usually establishes educational, experience, and personal qualifications; it requires successful completion of an examination; and provides for issuance of a license as a prior condition for entrance into the occupation. The administration of the statute is entrusted to a department of government or to an independent board which is usually composed of members of the occupation who have been selected from lists of nominees submitted by associations representing the occupation.

The main objectives of licensing laws are to control entrance into the occupation and to support and enforce standards of practice among licensed practitioners. The accomplishment of these objectives usually involves such activities as:

1. Examination of applicants' credentials to determine whether their education, experience, and moral fitness meet statutory or administrative requirements.
2. Investigation of schools to determine

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* Chief, Health Manpower Statistics Branch from October 1964 to November 1967.

whether the training programs meet requisite standards.

3. Administration of examinations to test the academic and practical qualifications of applicants to determine if preset standards are met.
4. Granting of licenses on the basis of reciprocity or endorsement to applicants from other States or foreign countries.
5. Issuance of regulations establishing professional standards of practice; investigation of charges of violation of standards established by statute and regulation; suspension or revocation of violators' licenses; and restoration of licenses after a period of suspension or further investigation.
6. Collection of various types of fees.

Occupations Licensed by Each State

All States and the District of Columbia require that the following health personnel have a license to practice: dental hygienists, dentists, professional engineers (which include environmental health engineers, such as industrial health, public health, or sanitary engineers), practical nurses, professional nurses, optometrists, pharmacists, physicians (M.D.), osteopathic physicians (D.O.), podiatrists, and veterinarians. Thus all States and the District of Columbia require licensure for practice in 11 of the 25 health professions and occupations listed in table A.

Forty-nine of the jurisdictions license chiropractors and physical therapists. From 17 to 36 States license midwives, opticians, psychologists, and sanitarians or sanitary inspectors. Fewer than one-third of the States license clinical laboratory directors including bioanalysts, clinical laboratory personnel such as medical technologists or technicians, naturopaths and other drugless healers, and social workers. Two States license nursing home administrators. Health department administrators, hospital administrators, and radiologic technologists (X-ray technicians) are licensed in one State each.

The number of health occupations licensed by a single State ranges from 12 to 21. California leads with the licensing of 21 occupations; followed by Florida, Hawaii, and New Jersey each with 20. The States that license the fewest occupations are Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas, and Vermont.

The indication as to whether a specific jurisdiction licenses an occupation is based in large measure on the replies received to the form enclosed in the June 1965 letter to each State Governor and to the Department of Occupations and Professions in the District of Columbia (see appendix). The questionnaires that followed the initial inquiry sometimes refuted the earlier response. Since all questionnaires were not returned, the entries in table A are subject to error.

The original answers have been updated as much as possible. Hence there are references to 1967 laws, although detailed information may be lacking.

Trend in Occupational Licensing [1]

In the early years, only two occupations were generally licensed by the State—medicine and law. Statewide regulation of the medical profession covering license and competence to practice was established prior to 1800 in many of the States then in existence. Legislation endowed the State medical societies with authority to examine and license. Local and State medical societies had been concerned with the training and conduct of practitioners and had appealed to the States for legal control over the increasing numbers in the profession.

By the middle of the 19th century, however, the accordance of such power to medical societies had been largely repealed or amended. Standards of professional competence were in need of reform, with the result that States reversed their earlier position and assumed responsibility of regulating the professions as a means of affording greater protection to the public.

Occupational groups began organizing into associations at the national level just prior to the Civil War. The American Medical Association (organized in 1847), American Pharmaceutical Association (1852), American

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[1] This section on trends in licensing is based on the 1952 publication by The Council of State Governments, cited in the preface.

Dental Association (1859), and American Veterinary Medical Association (1863) were among the first to do so. The national associations urged legislation which protected their status, codes of ethics, and standards of competence and which established a legal roster of qualified practitioners. They were granted the right to control or be represented on the licensing boards set up to regulate the profession in question.

When a given State association succeeded in sponsoring licensing legislation, other State organizations of the same profession followed their precedent. New York and Virginia, for example, adopted the first successful statutes licensing nurses in 1903. By 1910, 25 States had enacted licensing statutes and by 1920, a total of 47 States were covered. The American Nurses' Association (ANA), organized in 1896, attempted to improve the original law and worked through the State associations for uniform legislation.

The increased emphasis placed on functional specialization by colleges and professional schools in the first decades of this century, and a desire for occupational identification led several occupations to seek self-government. Each of the newer occupations requested a separate licensing statute and board; for example, chiropractors, osteopaths, and podiatrists sought separation from the medical profession.

The occupations now licensed in one or more States include several that have entered the licensing field only in the past three decades. Among these are opticians first licensed in 1935, medical technicians (1936), psychologists (1945), social workers (1945), and X-ray technicians (1964).

Analysis of table B, which summarizes data from the first table of each chapter dealing with the specific occupation, indicates that the largest number of statutes enacted in any 10-year period became law between 1910 and 1920. These 130 statutes licensed 14 occupations. However, in the decade from 1940 to 1950 which witnessed the enactment of fewer statutes 17 occupations were licensed.

Compulsory Versus Voluntary Acts

The tendency in occupational licensing has been to move toward a compulsory or mandatory licensing act, that is, to prohibit by statute the practice of the particular occupation to anyone who is not properly licensed. The movement toward compulsory licensing often begins with a permissive or voluntary statute which prohibits the use of a particular title rather than the practice itself.

Frequently the association which represents the practitioners of a particular occupation attempts to control the field through a system of registration or certification. For example, in 13 States and the District of Columbia there are nonstatutory provisions for certification of psychologists by the profession. Where statutory provisions are present, a certificate or registration may be issued instead of a license. The terms license, registration, and certification appear to be used interchangeably in some States.

The nature of the licensing statute currently in force has been classified as compulsory or voluntary according to the following definitions:

> *Compulsory.*—Only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field.
>
> *Voluntary.*—Only persons holding a license are authorized to use a particular title or official designation; unlicensed persons are not prohibited from working in this field but they may not use the protected title.

It should be noted that some laws and regulations include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Medical practice legislation is typical of the compulsory licensing statute. All States and the District of Columbia have enacted such restrictive legislation, embodying the principle that no person may practice the profession of medicine unless he has complied with certain conditions and then applied for and received a license. State regulation of chiropractors, dental hygienists, dentists, opticians, optometrists, osteopaths, pharmacists, podiatrists, and veterinarians is also mandatory.

Table A. HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

State	Number of occupations licensed	Administrator			Chiropractor	Clinical laboratory personnel		Dental hygienist	Dentist	Engineer, professional	Midwife	Naturopath	Nurse, practical
		Health department	Hospital	Nursing home		Director	Other						
Total	806	1	1	2	49	13	10	51	51	51	23	8	51
Ala	16				x		x	x	x	x			x
Alaska	14				x			x	x	x			x
Ariz	17				x			x	x	x	(1)	x	x
Ark	15				x			x	x	x			x
Calif	21				x	x	x	x	x	x	(1)	(1)	x
Colo	16				x			x	x	x	(1)		x
Conn	18				x	x		x	x	x	(1)	x	x
Del	16				x	x		x	x	x	x		x
D.C	15				x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Fla	20				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	(1)	x
Ga	17				x			x	x	x	x		x
Hawaii	20				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Idaho	15				x			x	x	x			x
Ill	18				x	x	x	x	x	x	(1)		x
Ind	15				x			x	x	x	x		x
Iowa	13				x			x	x	x			x
Kans	14				x			x	x	x			x
Ky	17				x			x	x	x	x		x
La	15							x	x	x	x		x
Maine	14				x			x	x	x			x
Md	17				x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Mass	15				x			x	x	x			x
Mich	15				x			x	x	x			x
Minn	16		x		x			x	x	x	x		x
Miss	13							x	x	x			x
Mo	12				x			x	x	x			x
Mont	14				x			x	x	x			x
Nebr	15				x			x	x	x			x
Nev	18				x	x	x	x	x	x			x
N.H	14				x			x	x	x			x
N.J	20	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
N. Mex	16				x			x	x	x	x		x
N.Y	18				x	x		x	x	x			x
N.C	17				x			x	x	x	x		x
N. Dak	14				x			x	x	x			x
Ohio	14				x			x	x	x	x		x
Okla	16				x			x	x	x			x
Oreg	17			x	x			x	x	x		x	x
Pa	15				x	x	x	x	x	x			x
R.I	16				x	x		x	x	x			x
S.C	15				x			x	x	x			x
S. Dak	14				x			x	x	x			x
Tenn	18				x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Tex	13				x			x	x	x			x
Utah	17			x	x			x	x	x		x	x
Vt	13				x			x	x	x			x
Va	17				x			x	x	x	x		x
Wash	17				x			x	x	x	x		x
W. Va	15				x			x	x	x	x		x
Wis	14				x			x	x	x			x
Wyo	15				x			x	x	x	x		x

---

[1] New licenses are no longer issued although those in existence may be renewed.

LICENSED IN EACH STATE

Nurse, professional	Optician	Optometrist	Pharmacist	Physical therapist	Physician		Podiatrist	Psychologist	Radiologic technologist	Sanitarian	Social worker	Veterinarian	State
					M.D.	D.O.							
51	17	51	51	49	51	51	51	36	1	30	5	51	Total
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Ala.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Alaska
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Ariz.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Ark.
x	x	x	x	x	x	(1)	x	x		x	x	x	Calif.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Colo.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Conn.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Del.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x					x	D.C.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Fla.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Ga.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Hawaii
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Idaho
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Ill.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	Ind.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x					x	Iowa
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Kans.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Ky.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	La.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Maine
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Md.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	Mass.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Mich.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Minn.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Miss.
x		x	x		x	x	x					x	Mo.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	Mont.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Nebr.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Nev.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	N.H.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	N.J.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	N. Mex.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	N.Y.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	N.C.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	N. Dak.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x					x	Ohio
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	Okla.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Oreg.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x					x	Pa.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	R.I.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	S.C.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	S. Dak.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Tenn.
x		x	x		x	x	x			x		x	Tex.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Utah
x		x	x	x	x	x	x					x	Vt.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	Va.
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	Wash.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	W. Va.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	Wis.
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Wyo.

Table B. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

Health occupation	Number of statutes [1]	Date of first licensing statute										
		Before 1880	1880–1889	1890–1899	1900–1909	1910–1919	1920–1929	1930–1939	1940–1949	1950–1959	1960–1967	Unknown
All occupations	[2] 799	25	58	68	118	130	92	59	68	104	67	10
Administrator of health department	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Administrator of hospital	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Administrator of nursing home	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Chiropractor	49	—	—	1	—	14	24	4	2	2	2	—
Clinical laboratory director	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	1
Clinical laboratory technologist	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	—
Dental hygienist	51	—	1	—	—	10	12	8	13	3	—	4
Dentist	51	8	19	13	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Engineer, professional	51	—	—	—	2	8	15	16	7	1	—	2
Midwife	18	—	—	6	1	2	3	3	—	2	—	1
Naturopath	6	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Nurse, practical	51	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	23	21	1	—
Nurse, professional	51	—	—	—	25	22	3	—	1	—	—	—
Optician	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	10	—	1
Optometrist	51	—	—	—	17	22	10	2	—	—	—	—
Pharmacist	51	6	25	12	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Physical therapist	49	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	30	13	—
Physician, M.D	51	11	12	19	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physician, D.O	51	—	—	8	30	7	4	—	1	—	1	—
Podiatrist	51	—	—	—	1	23	12	12	3	—	—	—
Psychologist	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	21	—
Radiologic technologist	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sanitarian	30	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	15	13	—
Social worker	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Veterinarian	51	—	1	8	23	13	3	1	—	—	1	1

---

[1] Statutes which govern more than 1 occupation are treated as separate statutes for each occupation.

[2] Excludes 5 statutes for midwives and 2 for naturopaths which only permit renewal of license.

Typical of the voluntary statute are the laws providing for the optional registration of practical nurses. In almost half of the States a person may make himself available for employment as a practical nurse as long as he or she does not use the title "licensed practical nurse." The desire to protect the public through higher standards for nursing care has led the nursing associations to strive for a compulsory licensing system, with the result that only 23 States currently have voluntary registration for practical nurses and 9 States, for professional nurses. Physical therapists, psychologists, sanitarians, and social workers also have voluntary licensing statutes in some of the States.

Exclusions and exceptions from licensure requirements are always made for Federal employees in the course of their employment and frequently for State and municipal workers. Personnel engaged in research or educational pursuits are sometimes excluded, as are students and auxiliary personnel working under the supervision of a licensed practitioner. Out-of-State licensed practitioners who provide occasional or contiguous-area services may also be exempt from licensure. Other exemptions may be specified in the laws or regulations for the individual occupation.

Organizational Patterns of Licensure Responsibility

The licensing agency in each State is identified in the second table of each chapter.

Where a board or committee is affiliated with a department of the State government, the department is indicated below the name of the committee or board. The State data for all 25 occupations have been summarized in table C.

A few departments license occupations directly. Where there are boards attached to the department, they may be largely advisory in nature or they may possess broad powers. Many of these boards function independently with the department providing only administrative assistance. However, relations between boards and departments differ greatly. Boards listed without a department are independent.

The usual pattern for State organization is to establish a separate board for licensing each occupational group. Generally a separate law governs all aspects of the organization and operation of each board. Of the 799 State agencies, 432 are autonomous licensing boards. This practice is prevalent in about half of the States.

Some of the States have taken steps to centralize the licensing of occupations within a department of *registration*. In table C the listing for this department includes all departments whose title indicates the functions of licensing, regulation, or registration. Examples of such coordinated departments are the California Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, District of Columbia Department of Occupations and Professions, Hawaii Department of Regulatory Agencies, Illinois Department of Registration and Education, Massachusetts Department of Civil Service and Registration, Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulation, Utah Department of Registration, and Virginia Department of Professional and Occupational Registration.

Among the States that have centralized licensing in the department of *health* are Nebraska and Rhode Island; while centralized licensing is to be found in the department of *state* in Colorado, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Vermont; and in the department of *education* in Missouri and New York. Examples of other locations of occupational licensing agencies are as follows: Alaska Department of Commerce, Idaho Department of Law Enforcement, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, Tennessee Department of Insurance and Banking, and Washington Department of Motor Vehicles.

Licensing functions may or may not be carried out by the department. The degree of departmental participation varies from administrative support to active participation in licensing. The third table of each chapter provides information on functions of the board and the department.

Where there is a central organization for occupational licensing, this department may regulate not only the bulk of those in the health field but many additional occupations. The California Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, for example, lists about 50 occupations in their 1964 report; the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety regulates approximately 30 occupations.

Composition of Licensing Boards

Most State boards engaged in the licensing of occupations in the health field are composed of representatives of groups with direct interest in areas regulated by the boards. The occupational data in table D have been summarized from the second table of each chapter concerned with the individual occupations.

State officials who serve as ex officio members of one or more occupational licensing boards are usually the heads of the departments which are directly concerned with the licensing of the occupation in question. Such ex officio members have not been included as board members, when they could be so identified. Very few of the boards include representatives of the general public.

About half of the occupational licensing statutes require that *all* board members be licensed practitioners in the occupations regulated by the boards on which they serve. In many cases they are required to have practiced within the State for a specific number of years. Faculty members of professional educational institutions are rarely specifically included. With a few exceptions, only dentists serve on dental licensing boards, only op-

Table C. DEPARTMENT AFFILIATION OF STATE AGENCIES FOR THE LICENSING OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

State	Number of State agencies [1]	Department affiliation of State agency						
		No affiliation	Registration [2]	Health	State	Education	Other	Unknown
United States	799	432	105	65	56	37	74	30
Alabama	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	14	2	—	—	—	—	9	3
Arizona	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	[3] 19	—	16	3	—	—	—	—
Colorado	15	—	—	1	13	—	—	1
Connecticut	17	1	—	14	—	—	2	—
Delaware	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	17	—	—	1	16	—	—	—
Hawaii	20	—	12	6	—	—	—	2
Idaho	15	1	—	—	—	—	13	1
Illinois	17	—	15	2	—	—	—	—
Indiana	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	13	3	—	8	—	—	1	1
Kansas	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kentucky	17	11	—	5	—	—	1	—
Louisiana	15	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	[4] 17	16	—	1	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	15	6	8	—	—	1	—	—
Minnesota	16	14	—	1	—	—	—	1
Mississippi	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	1
Missouri	12	—	—	—	—	11	—	1
Montana	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nebraska	[4] 15	3	—	10	—	—	—	2
Nevada	18	15	—	—	—	—	—	3
New Hampshire	14	10	—	—	1	2	1	—
New Jersey	20	—	—	3	—	—	17	—
New Mexico	16	15	—	1	—	—	—	—
New York	18	—	—	2	—	16	—	—
North Carolina	17	14	1	—	—	—	—	[5] 2
North Dakota	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ohio	14	7	—	—	—	6	—	1
Oklahoma	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	17	15	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pennsylvania	15	—	—	2	13	—	—	—
Rhode Island	16	1	—	13	—	—	1	1
South Carolina	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Dakota	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tennessee	18	2	—	1	—	—	13	2
Texas	13	12	—	1	—	—	—	—
Utah	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Virginia	17	11	5	1	—	—	—	—
Washington	17	—	—	—	—	—	16	1
West Virginia	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	14	11	—	—	—	—	2	1
Wyoming	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—

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[1] Agencies which license 1 or more occupations are counted separately for each occupation licensed.

[2] Includes all departments whose title indicates the functions of licensing, regulation, or registration. Examples are the California Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, Hawaii Department of Regulatory Agencies, Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulation, and Utah Department of Registration.

[3] Excludes 1 additional agency for physical therapists.

[4] Excludes 1 additional agency for osteopathic physicians.

[5] Not applicable for midwives who are licensed at the local level.

tometrists on optometry boards, pharmacists on pharmacy boards, psychologists on psychology boards, and veterinarians on veterinary medical boards.

At the other extreme are a few occupations licensed by boards which include *no* members of the particular occupation but include members from related occupations. Dental hygienists are licensed in all States and the District of Columbia and, in each, licensing is by the regular dental board which includes no dental hygienists. In some States, practical nurses are licensed by boards of registered nurses on which no practical nurses serve. A similar situation exists for midwives who are licensed by boards which do not include any members of that occupation. For at least eight other occupations there are a few State boards without representation from the particular group.

In the fields of medicine, osteopathy, physical therapy, and podiatry about half of the State licensing boards are limited to practitioners in the licensed occupation while the remainder have mixed membership. Chiropractors, engineers, and professional nurses also have relatively large numbers of State boards composed of representatives of their own groups.

The boards that license doctors of medicine usually license related professions such as osteopaths, physical therapists, and podiatrists (table 82). They may have additional representatives of these healing arts serving on the board at that time; however, these persons are not considered as members of the medical boards for the licensing of physicians (table 81). The boards that license professional engineers may serve land surveyors and/or architects (table 30).

Board members are usually appointed by the Governor, from lists of names submitted by associations representing persons practicing in the field. Even if the law does not have these provisions, many Governors follow the policy of consulting the associations before making appointments.

The range in the number of board members is from 3 to 20 persons. However, relatively few of the boards have as many as 10 members. Usually a majority of the members of the board are within the licensed occupation.

Powers and Duties of Licensing Boards

Licensing agencies possess a large array of powers and duties related to (1) examination or other determination of eligibility of applicants for licenses; (2) issuance of licenses; (3) suspension, revocation, and restoration of licenses; (4) enforcement of licensing statutes; and (5) approval and supervision of schools. The boards make specific rules and regulations governing the licensing and the practice of the occupations. They keep all necessary records and make whatever reports are required.

The functions of the State licensing boards are presented in the succeeding chapters on each occupation—usually in the third table. The discussion here is a brief summary of the importance of each of the five functions mentioned above.

Examination.—Most licensing boards prepare, conduct, and grade all examinations of persons applying for licenses. They determine the subject matter to be covered by examinations, the kind of examination to be given, and the passing grade—all factors which influence the number of applicants who will succeed in obtaining licenses.

If the board prepares or determines content, the examination is tabulated as a board function, even though the department may schedule and conduct the actual tests. Examinations are generally held twice a year. Usually the board determines what type of examination will be used—written, oral or practical, or a combination of these.

A board may decide to use all or part of a national examination, such as those prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association or by national boards of examiners.

Issuance of licenses.—The formal issuance of licenses to applicants who meet all qualifications established by law and by the board is one of the routine duties of most boards. Many statutes require licenses to be renewed periodically and thus make it possible for the boards to maintain a current list of practi-

Table D. COMPOSITION OF STATE AGENCIES FOR THE LICENSING OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

Health occupation	Number of State agencies	Occupational membership of State agency [1]				Range in number of board members	
		All in licensed occupation	Mixed occupations	None in licensed occupation	Unknown [2]	Total	In licensed occupation
All occupations	799	442	208	102	47	3 to 20	0 to 19
Administrator of health department	1	—	—	—	1	--------	--------
Administrator of hospital	1	—	1	—	—	5	3
Administrator of nursing home	2	1	1	—	—	3 to 5	3
Chiropractor	49	38	10	1	—	3 to 16	0 to 9
Clinical laboratory director	13	—	1	6	6	5 to 20	0 to 1
Clinical laboratory technologist	10	—	2	3	5	5 to 20	0 to 3
Dental hygienist	51	—	—	51	—	3 to 11	0
Dentist	51	49	2	—	—	3 to 11	3 to 11
Engineer, professional	51	22	13	—	16	3 to 9	3 to 9
Midwife	18	—	—	9	9	5 to 12	0
Naturopath	6	6	—	—	—	3	3
Nurse, practical	51	1	31	19	—	3 to 15	0 to 5
Nurse, professional	51	34	17	—	—	3 to 15	3 to 11
Optician	17	10	4	3	—	3 to 12	0 to 5
Optometrist	51	50	1	—	—	3 to 7	3 to 7
Pharmacist	51	50	1	—	—	3 to 19	3 to 19
Physical therapist	[3] 49	23	21	2	3	3 to 15	0 to 5
Physician, M.D	51	25	26	—	—	3 to 16	3 to 11
Physician, D.O	[4] 51	22	25	4	—	3 to 16	0 to 5
Podiatrist	51	26	24	1	—	3 to 16	0 to 7
Psychologist	36	28	2	—	6	3 to 8	3 to 7
Radiologic technologist	1	—	1	—	—	7	2
Sanitarian	30	9	17	3	1	3 to 9	0 to 5
Social worker	5	3	2	—	—	5 to 7	3 to 7
Veterinarian	51	45	6	—	—	3 to 7	3 to 7

[1] Includes advisory boards or committees.

[2] Includes those departments which have no boards or committees.

[3] Excludes 1 of 2 agencies in California.

[4] Excludes 1 of 2 agencies in Maryland and in Nebraska.

tioners. Such lists aid in enforcement of laws directed against unauthorized practice.

In States where licensing boards have been placed within or attached to a department of the State government, the department usually performs clerical tasks connected with the issuance of licenses. It may formally issue licenses to applicants certified or recommended by boards or committees.

Suspension and revocation of licenses.—Licensing statutes generally specify grounds for suspension or revocation of licenses, such as obtaining a license by fraud, performance of actions prohibited by the statute, and conviction of a felony. The numbers and kinds of acts prohibited by licensing laws vary considerably.

Legislation may include salient features of professional codes common to the profession and generally accepted by their practitioners and the public. Violation of the code would then constitute grounds for suspension or revocation of a license.

Procedures for suspending, revoking, and reinstating licenses are usually specified in statutes but sometimes they are specified in the State's administrative procedure act or left to the discretion of the board. Usual requirements include a written notice of charges and a hearing at which the practitioner may offer evidence in his behalf. Frequently, licensing boards conduct the hearings, but the power to issue formal revocation orders may rest with the board or the head of the licensing department, and in a few instances, is vested in the courts.

Some of the States provide for disciplinary committees to screen charges of professional misconduct in a few occupations. They handle minor cases and refer those violations punishable by suspension or revocation of a license to the licensing agencies.

Enforcement of licensing statutes.—The enforcement of licensing laws involves determining whether the practitioner has a license and whether he is practicing in accordance with provisions of the license and statutes. To determine if practitioners have licenses is simplified since applicants seeking employment are usually required to present a current license, while those who are self-employed must display their licenses in their place of business. Periodic renewal of licenses is an aid in checking to see if the practitioner's license is valid.

It is a more difficult process to determine whether practitioners are violating sections of the regulatory statutes since standards of performance must be formulated in broad terms. In general, licensing agencies follow the policy of investigating a practitioner's compliance with the law only when a complaint is filed. To a marked degree, the enforcement of licensing laws depends on the voluntary compliance of individual practitioners and the efforts of occupational associations.

Approval and supervision of schools.—Statutes usually specify that applicants must receive their training in schools approved by licensing agencies. The standards used in evaluating the schools and the ability of the approving agencies to measure compliance with these standards are major factors in this requirement.

Licensing boards may accept a national association's list of approved schools. Examples of national accrediting bodies are the councils on education of the American Dental Association, American Medical Association, American Optometric Association, and American Veterinary Medical Association. Licensing boards may also accept approval by appropriate regional college accrediting bodies. In some jurisdictions the department of education may be designated as the State agency to inspect and accredit schools.

In addition there are occupational licensing boards which inspect and certify programs or schools. The standards set by the board or statute are usually in terms of length of training deemed necessary, curriculum content, staffing, qualifications of students, and type of facility to be provided. Nursing practice acts in many States grant broad powers to licensing agencies in this regard, although nursing programs accredited by the National League for Nursing (NLN) are also accepted.

Financial Operations of Licensing Boards

Licensing laws or regulations provide for payment of various fees to finance the board's operations. Applicants may have to pay fees when they submit their original applications for licenses, when they take examinations, when licenses are issued, and when they are renewed.

The initial fee covering application, examination (when required), and issuance of license is usually $25 to $50 but these fees vary greatly ranging from no charge to $100. Where no fee is required, the licensing agency is usually a State department financed through the general revenue fund. Renewal fees may be as high as $60 but are likely to be $5 to $10 (table E).

Each year most States set renewal fees within prescribed limits. These fees also vary according to residence and activity status. In a number of occupations a nonresident renewal fee may be higher or lower than that for residents. The fees given in the fifth table of each chapter are resident renewal fees.

Frequently occupations such as professional nurses allow inactive status for those practitioners who are employed out of State or are not active in the profession at the time of license renewal. Fees for inactive registration may vary from zero to $3. No further fee is required until the practitioner requests a change to active status, at which time the current renewal fee must be paid. In most occupations military personnel are exempt from payment of renewal fees until their discharge from active military duty.

A variety of methods are used for financing the administration of occupational licensing boards. The most common means is financing from the fees collected by the boards. The boards retain the fees either in their own State board accounts or deposit them with the State treasurer in a special board fund. Frequently when fees are deposited in the general fund an amount proportional to the fees deposited is appropriated to finance the board. The amount available to each board for operating costs is determined by the volume of fees collected.

As shown in table E, about 60 percent of the boards are financed entirely by fees. Of the 799 total boards for the health occupations, 176 have State board accounts and 302 operate through special funds in the State treasury. Sometimes in the latter case pas-

Table E. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE AGENCIES FOR THE LICENSING OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

Health occupation	Number of State agencies	Fees charged				Method of financing			
		Initial fee [1]		Renewal fee		State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund	Unknown
		Range	Median	Range	Median				
All occupations	799	$0 to $100	------	$0 to $60	-------	176	302	285	36
Administrator of health department	1	25	(2)	-------	-------	—	—	1	—
Administrator of hospital	1	15	(2)	15	(2)	—	1	—	—
Administrator of nursing home	2	10 to 75	(2)	3 to 35	(2)	1	—	1	—
Chiropractor	49	20 to 75	$25	1 to 25	$10	10	21	18	—
Clinical laboratory director	13	25 to 50	(2)	5 to 15	(2)	1	1	9	2
Clinical laboratory technologist	10	5 to 15	(2)	1 to 5	(2)	2	—	6	2
Dental hygienist	51	10 to 75	25	1 to 15	4	15	17	18	1
Dentist	51	25 to 100	50	1 to 30	7	15	17	18	1
Engineer, professional	51	15 to 70	25	2 to 20	7	7	13	13	18
Midwife	18	0 to 35	(2)	0 to 10	(2)	2	2	11	[3] 3
Naturopath	6	25 to 75	(2)	4 to 10	(2)	1	2	3	—
Nurse, practical	51	5 to 30	15	1 to 15	3	12	22	17	—
Nurse, professional	51	10 to 45	20	1 to 10	3	13	21	17	—
Optician	17	25 to 100	35	5 to 50	15	3	4	10	—
Optometrist	51	15 to 100	30	1 to 60	15	11	22	18	—
Pharmacist	51	10 to 65	25	3 to 20	10	12	18	21	—
Physical therapist	[4] 49	15 to 55	25	1 to 30	5	11	22	16	—
Physician, M.D	51	20 to 100	50	2 to 20	8	12	23	16	—
Physician, D.O	[5] 51	10 to 75	50	2 to 25	5	13	22	16	—
Podiatrist	51	15 to 100	35	1 to 30	10	11	22	17	1
Psychologist	36	15 to 65	40	2 to 30	10	8	13	9	6
Radiologic technologist	1	20	(2)	15	(2)	—	—	1	—
Sanitarian	30	0 to 35	20	2 to 20	5	4	15	10	1
Social worker	5	5 to 40	(2)	1 to 15	(2)	1	3	1	—
Veterinarian	51	15 to 100	25	1 to 25	6	11	21	18	1

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[1] Excludes fees charged for licensure by reciprocity or endorsement.

[2] Median not computed for fewer than 10 fees.

[3] Not applicable for North Carolina.

[4] Excludes 1 of 2 agencies in California.

[5] Excludes 1 of 2 agencies in Maryland and in Nebraska.

sage of an appropriation act by the State legislature is required but the legislative appropriation tends to equal the amounts deposited. Thus funds collected from members of a licensed occupation are frequently used solely to regulate the occupation, and the licensing boards are largely independent of control by other agencies of State government. In some States funds in excess of a set amount at the end of the year revert to the general revenue or school fund.

The other 40 percent of the boards are financed through general revenue funds. Most of these boards are not free from central financial controls.

Renewal of Licenses

Most statutes indicate that licenses must be renewed or licentiates must register at stated intervals. The intervals may be specified in the law or established by regulations. Usually the only information required for renewal of a license is the present name and address of the practitioner.

Some States distinguish between renewal of licenses and registration. These States reported that a license is in good standing unless suspended or revoked but the licentiate cannot practice unless he is currently registered. Failure to register annually or biennially does not theoretically invalidate the license; however, payments of the renewal fee and a penalty fee are usually required for reinstatement to active status.

About three-fourths of the total occupations licensed in the health field are required to have annual renewal. The remainder are biennial except for a few with longer periods of 3 or 5 years between renewal of license or registration (table F).

At least 28 of the total number involved are permanent registrations that need not be renewed. Five to eight of the licensing agencies for doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, and doctors of veterinary medicine have no requirement for renewal. One or two licensing agencies for each of seven other health occupations also do not require periodic registration.

Licenses are frequently issued for calendar or fiscal years with expiration dates of December 31 or June 30. A number of States have fiscal years which end in other months. In a few instances the expiration date is related to the birthday of the practitioner or to the original date of licensure—both practices spreading the renewals over the entire year. Were a uniform but unique date to be selected for each occupation the collection of licensure statistics would be greatly simplified, with resulting better identification of the supply of licensed practitioners.

The expiration date for renewal of license does not necessarily indicate that the license becomes invalid at that time. A grace period of 30 days or more may be allowed by the licensing agency.

Most licensing agencies mail out renewal notices well in advance of the expiration date. The interval may be 1 or 2 months, or as long as 6. Only a few boards depend on the practitioner to request renewal of his license without formal notification of its expiration.

Qualifications for Initial Licensure

Applicants for occupational licenses may have to meet four different types of qualifications—personal, educational, experience, and examination. The discussion here pertains to initial licensing only, based on the requirements presented in the fourth table of each of the succeeding chapters.

Requirements may differ with regard to the issuance of temporary licenses, the licensing of practitioners from other States by reciprocity or endorsement, or the licensing of persons educated outside of the United States. State policies with regard to issuance of these licenses are discussed in another section of this report.

Personal qualifications.—Requirements such as minimum age, good moral character, good health, citizenship, and a minimum period of residence in the State are often specified in the law or regulations.

For initial licensing in health occupations the minimum age permitted is usually 21 years. For occupations that do not require a bachelor's degree, the age limit may be lowered to 18 or 19, as in the case of dental

Table F. LICENSE RENEWALS OR REGISTRATIONS REQUIRED BY STATE AGENCIES FOR THE LICENSING OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

Health occupation	Number of State agencies	Renewal period					Expiration date					
		None	1 year	2 years	3–5 years	Unknown	Jan.–Mar.	June	July–Nov.	Dec.	Variable	Unknown
All occupations	799	28	602	116	8	45	164	163	99	276	18	79
Administrator of health department	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Administrator of hospital	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Administrator of nursing home	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Chiropractor	49	2	42	5	—	—	7	10	11	18	—	3
Clinical laboratory director	13	—	3	—	—	10	—	1	—	2	—	10
Clinical laboratory technologist	10	1	4	—	—	5	—	1	—	3	—	6
Dental hygienist	51	—	45	6	—	—	14	8	8	21	—	—
Dentist	51	—	44	7	—	—	16	7	9	19	—	—
Engineer, professional	51	—	24	9	1	17	1	8	4	17	2	20
Midwife	18	2	12	2	—	2	3	1	1	9	1	3
Naturopath	6	—	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—
Nurse, practical	51	—	39	12	—	—	7	13	7	21	3	—
Nurse, professional	51	—	39	12	—	—	10	9	3	25	4	—
Optician	17	—	13	3	—	1	4	4	1	6	1	1
Optometrist	51	—	47	4	—	—	19	8	8	16	—	—
Pharmacist	51	—	43	7	1	—	10	17	4	19	1	—
Physical therapist	[1] 49	—	39	6	3	1	21	4	5	17	—	2
Physician, M.D	51	5	34	11	1	—	9	12	4	20	—	5
Physician, D.O	[2] 51	8	37	6	—	—	9	14	6	14	—	8
Podiatrist	51	1	42	7	—	—	11	19	8	11	—	2
Psychologist	36	1	18	9	2	6	5	8	4	5	5	9
Radiologic technologist	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sanitarian	30	2	26	1	—	1	2	3	10	11	1	3
Social worker	5	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—
Veterinarian	51	5	39	6	—	1	13	14	5	13	—	6

[1] Excludes 1 of 2 agencies in California.

[2] Excludes 1 of 2 agencies in Maryland and in Nebraska.

hygienists and practical nurses. The minimum age of 21 years (or 19 in Alabama) for physicians is not usually pertinent considering that few doctors complete their medical education prior to age 25. The required length of training and/or experience in the field of professional engineering is recognized in those States that set the minimum age at 24 or 25 years. This requirement, however, could preclude licensure of the well qualified young graduate.

Most States require applicants to be of good moral character. Fulfillment of this requirement is usually in the form of references attesting to the character of the applicant. Although the laws or regulations nearly always carry the wording relating to character, there are exceptions in the licensing of physical therapists, sanitarians, and veterinarians.

Qualifications of good health appear less frequently than those of good moral character. With the exception of midwives, very few statutes have a provision requiring a physical examination. Statutes for midwives specify the type of examination to be given. In three or four States dental hygienists and dentists are required to have a physical examination. Practical nurses and professional nurses are required to submit a statement of good health in 11 and 8 States respectively. Although good health may be specified in the statute, documentation may not be requested by the licensing agency.

Applicants generally must be U.S. citizens or have filed a declaration of intention to become citizens. A few statutes require that applicants be residents of, or have received their training in, the State where they are seeking licensing. For example, Hawaii requires 1 year of residence for the licensing of dentists, pharmacists, and physicians; Utah requires residence of 90 days for the licensing of pharmacists, physicians, and podiatrists. Arkansas has a residence requirement for practical nurses and professional nurses, and as many as eight States have residence requirements for psychologists prior to initial licensing.

Educational qualifications.—The various professions have placed increasing emphasis on formal education as a necessary prerequisite for licensure. Thus qualifications in the fourth table of each chapter are stated in terms of minimum preprofessional and professional education and experience.

A minimum of 2 to 4 years of high school education and 9 to 15 months of vocational training is required for entrance into the field of practical nursing. High school graduation or the equivalent followed by 1 or 2 years of additional education is the usual requirement for dental hygienists and opticians. College graduation is likely to be specified for physical therapists and sanitarians. A total of 5 or 6 years—often 2 years of college and 3 or 4 years in an approved school of the health professions—is the licensing provision common to chiropractors, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, physicians, podiatrists, and veterinarians. For psychologists a doctor's or master's degree is usually specified. The amount of education required is discussed in detail in the analysis of each health occupation.

Applicants must fulfill educational requirements in approved schools. Some licensing boards set their own standards for approval, while others accept standards established by occupational associations or official educational agencies, as mentioned earlier in this report.

Many licensing statutes contain provisions permitting boards to accept alternates or equivalents in place of specified educational requirements. For example, in some States licensure of professional engineers requires 8 years of experience, an alternate being 4 years of engineering school and 4 years of experience. Opticians may qualify for licensure with 1 to 4 years of experience or 1 to 2 years of formal education.

Experience qualifications.—In addition to formal education requirements, applicants for licensure in many of these health occupations must fulfill certain experience requirements. A 1-year internship following graduation from a college of medicine or osteopathy is such an additional requirement in two-thirds of the States, and is the usual practice even in those States which do not have this requirement by law. Only two States (Arizona and New Jersey) currently specify that 1 year of post-graduate medical education may be substituted for the internship. Internship is also required by a few States in the field of podiatry. In other occupations, such as dental hygiene, clinical experience is part of the formal educational program. In most States other types of supervised practice or apprenticeship must be completed before a license is granted to professional engineers, opticians, pharmacists, psychologists, and sanitarians. A few States specify a brief period of experience for veterinarians.

Many licensing statutes provide alternative combinations of education and experience requirements. Applicants may qualify for licensure by fulfilling any of these combinations. Examples have been cited for professional engineers and opticians. In these, field experience may count for more than formal education, whereas in medicine the emphasis is on formal education supplemented by an internship.

Examinations.—Applicants who meet the personal, education, and experience requirements are eligible to be examined for licensure. Examinations are a prerequisite for initial licensure in nearly all occupations included in this study. The functions of the boards in relation to the preparation, administration, and grading of these examinations have already been mentioned. Where examinations are not required there is usually a review of credentials.

Examinations may be written, oral or practical, or any combination of these types. Written examinations are a usual requirement for all occupations in the health field. Oral examinations are almost always required of applicants in the fields of chiropractic and veterinary medicine, and by some State boards in other fields such as dental hygiene, dentistry, engineering, opticianry, optometry, pharmacy, physical therapy, medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, psychology, and environmental sanitation. Practical or clinical examinations are usually required of applicants in the fields of chiropractic, dental hygiene, dentistry, opticianry, optometry, and pharmacy; by about half the licensing boards for podiatry and veterinary medicine; and by a few State boards for engineering, physical therapy, and osteopathy.

As noted earlier, the board may use all or part of a national examination. Examinations prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association are used in some States to measure the competence of practitioners in environmental health, hospital administration, medicine, pharmacy, physical therapy, psychology, and veterinary medicine. Examinations prepared by other national organizations are used in a number of occupations. For professional nurses and for practical nurses the boards in all States give the examination prepared through the ANA Council of State Boards of Nursing and the NLN Test Construction Unit and Evaluation Service. For engineers there is the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners, and for physicians, the National Board of Medical Examiners. As of 1967, 14 States were using the examination prepared by the National Board of Medical Examiners.

In lieu of the State board written examination, the board may choose to accept a certificate from a national board of examiners. Such national examining bodies exist for chiropractors, dental hygienists, dentists, optometrists, doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, and podiatrists. In the field of physical therapy several boards will accept certification from the American Registry of Physical Therapists. About 18 of the licensing agencies for psychologists will waive the written examination for diplomates of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology.

A special basic science examination may be given by independent basic science boards to applicants for licenses in several branches of the healing arts. When this examination is required, applicants for licenses must have certification from basic science boards before taking examinations in their own fields. About half the States have this requirement for applicants in chiropractic, medicine, and osteopathy, and a few States, for those in dentistry and podiatry.

State Policies With Regard to Special Licensing

The previous section has dealt with the variations in requirements for entrance into given occupations in the health field. Another method of entry is under the "grandfather clause" or waiver. These provisions are included in the law to cover the individuals in practice when the law was passed. All or part of the education and examination requirements may be waived for a specified period of time. The expiration date of the waiver is mentioned in the fourth table of newly licensed occupations such as physical therapists, psychologists, and sanitarians.

Other special forms of licensing are for temporary periods, for practitioners from other States, and for foreign-educated persons.

Temporary licenses.—Limited or provisional licenses or permits may be issued for several reasons: (a) until the next board meeting; (b) pending completion of procedures for licensure by examination, endorsement, or reciprocity; (c) pending completion of experience requirements; and (d) for temporary practice within a State to persons licensed out of State. About two-thirds of the States have provisions for temporary licensing of professional nurses and doctors of medicine, and about half the States, for dentists, practical nurses, physical therapists, osteopaths, and veterinarians.

Licensing practitioners from other States.—All States have provisions for licensing practitioners from other States. Licensure may be by endorsement, reciprocity, waiver, or examination. The terms—endorsement and reciprocity—appear to be used interchangeably by some of the licensing boards.

In licensing by *endorsement* the members of the State board in the State where licensing is being sought, determine whether the qualifications of the applicant were equivalent to those required in their State at the time the applicant was initially licensed. Most States also specify that initial licensure must have been by examination which was comparable to theirs. Where the examination is prepared by a national organization and used by all State boards, such as in professional nursing, the procedure of licensing by endorsement is simplified. Each State board sets the passing grade acceptable to it, thus allowing the board to determine comparability of applicants.

In many occupations representatives from different State boards join in preparing a national examination designed for that occupation. For example, tests prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association are used in several States for many occupations. These national examinations simplify licensing by endorsement in the States that use them.

In several occupations a national examination is prepared by a group of representatives from the occupational associations and experts in the field, such as the National Board of Medical Examiners. Many States will accept certification of the National Board in lieu of their written examination.

In a few occupations experience in the occupation for a specified period of time is an additional requirement. State boards may also require a partial examination.

Another method of licensing practitioners from other States is by *reciprocity*. In a given occupation, a licensing board in one State will recognize licensees of a second State if the board in the latter State will extend the same recognition to licensees of the former State. In addition, licensing requirements must be equivalent in the two States before formal or informal reciprocal agreements are made. Applicants for reciprocal licensure must generally meet the same requirements as those seeking licensure by endorsement.

Licensing by reciprocity is common in professions where standards are fairly uniform throughout the nation, as in pharmacy. In pharmacy the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy serves as a centralized agency to process applicants for reciprocal licensure for all States. This greatly simplifies the work of the State licensing boards and is of assistance to the applicant.

Licensure by *waiver* occurs infrequently. Applicants who do not meet the State board's education or experience requirements may be licensed by waiver if they have other qualifications which are deemed equivalent, such as professional recognition. In these cases, the board may waive education or experience requirements.

There are State boards that only grant licenses by *examination*. In these States the practitioner seeking a license must meet personal, education, and experience requirements and pass the regular examinations given to new applicants in the State.

Licensing foreign-educated persons.—Graduates of Canadian schools normally qualify under the same rules and regulations as graduates of U.S. schools since the quality of education can be readily ascertained in most instances. However, the same situation may not exist with regard to schools in other foreign countries. Hence many State licensing agencies will not license foreign-educated persons until they receive additional training in this country or until they meet special requirements related to citizenship, experience, or other factors. In addition, all States require that applicants satisfy the same qualifications as U.S. educated applicants. Medicine is unique in relying on a voluntary body for certification of credentials of foreign medical graduates. Some States have provisions for licensing foreign-educated applicants by reciprocity or endorsement.

Requirements for the licensing of foreign-trained physicians are presented in table 85.

All State boards have provisions for the licensing of practical nurses and professional nurses; some boards have similar provisions for physical therapists, veterinarians, and a few other health occupations. No State boards provide for the licensing of dental hygienists trained outside the United States.

Licensure Statistics

State licensing agencies should be able to provide annual statistics on the number of licenses renewed, reinstated, and issued on the basis of examination, reciprocity, endorsement, or waiver. The combination corresponds to the total number of licenses issued during the year. These are the statistics provided by the State boards which appear in the last table of each of the succeeding chapters. Reinstatements which are included with renewals in the tables represent late renewals, reinstatements of suspended or revoked licenses, and renewal of formerly inactive licenses.

In order to arrive at the total number of licenses in good standing at the end of the year for each State, it is necessary to subtract those licenses that have been cancelled by death, suspension, or revocation from the total number that were issued during the year.

Individual State reports, when combined for all States, can be used to produce a national estimate of the number of active practitioners, if the individual State boards report, for each license issued, whether the person is residing in the State where he is licensed, and whether he is actively engaged in practice. These two factors will eliminate (a) duplicate licenses—those cases where the same licentiate is counted in more than one State, and (b) persons who are retired or otherwise employed.

Licensing has been used as a source of manpower statistics for more than 20 years, through data submitted to the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP) by each State pharmacy licensing board. The information compiled on pharmacists is published annually in the NABP Proceedings. Inadequacies in the data reported by the boards have been recognized and have led to the current study of all licensed pharmacists which is being conducted by NABP and financed by the Public Health Service. Similar studies are also under way on several other types of licensed personnel, including dentists, dental hygienists, practical nurses, and professional nurses.

The application form for the renewal of licenses is the technique being used to provide such information as activity status, place of employment, specialization, educational preparation, year of birth, and sex. The resultant statistics will be relatively complete for all persons active at the time of renewal of license to practice.

CHAPTER 1

ADMINISTRATORS

Health Departments, Hospitals, and Nursing Homes

New Jersey is the only State that reported licensing *administrators of health departments*. To qualify as a health officer an applicant must meet one of the following requirements:

> (1) Be a diplomate of the American Board of Preventive Medicine; or (2) hold a master of public health or M.D. degree with 2 years of experience in public health or 1 year with the New Jersey Health Department. If the applicant holds an M.D. degree, a 1-year residency in public health may be substituted for experience; or (3) have a bachelor's degree with courses in public health and 2 years of experience.

Other State laws may specify the qualifications, duties, and powers of an administrator of a health department but no special license is actually required. Licensure or eligibility for licensure to practice medicine in the State is a usual requirement. Other qualifications may include a period of graduate education in public health or acceptable experience.

One State, Minnesota, has supplied information on the licensing of *hospital administrators*. Minnesota statutes cite that no person shall act as an administrator in the State without first registering with the State Board of Health. Education and experience required for a "certificate of registration" without limitation as to the size of the hospital to be administered are:

> (1) a master's degree in hospital administration with an internship if required by the course; or (2) 2 years of experience as an administrator or assistant administrator of a hospital of 50 beds or more; or (3) 3 years as an administrator of a hospital of 25 beds or more.

Requirements for registration limited to the administration of hospitals under 50 beds or under 25 beds are also specified.

Oregon and Utah have reported State licensing laws for *nursing home administrators*. Three years of experience or professional education in business administration, medicine, osteopathy, or nursing are required for licensure in Oregon. Utah does not specify education or experience requirements but administers an aptitude test. In other States nursing home licensing laws may set qualifications for the administrator.

Information on licensing administrators of health departments, hospitals, and nursing homes is presented in tables 1–5.

Table 1. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT, NATURE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR ADMINISTRATORS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND NURSING HOMES

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
				Total	Administrators
Administrator of Health Department					
New Jersey	1947	C	State Department of Health	-------	-------
Administrator of Hospital					
Minnesota	1947	C	Advisory Board [2] State Board of Health Department of Health	5	3
Administrator of Nursing Home					
Oregon	1955	C	Advisory Council [2] State Board of Health [3]	5	3
Utah	1951	C	Nursing Home Operators Examining Committee Department of Registration	3	3

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate the compulsory provisions.

[2] Consults and advises on matters of policy and assists in the establishment of rules and regulations.

[3] Also licenses physical therapists.

Table 2. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF ADMINISTRATORS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND NURSING HOMES

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [1]	
		Initial	Renewal			Expiration date [2]	Mailing date
Administrator of Health Department							
New Jersey	x	x		(3)	(3)	----------	--------
Administrator of Hospital							
Minnesota		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	June 30	June
Administrator of Nursing Home							
Oregon	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	June
Utah	x	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	Dec. 31	Sept.

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[1] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[2] Excludes grace period.

[3] The Public Health Council has this function.

[4] The department has this function.

[5] The committee recommends to the department which has this function.

Table 3. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF ADMINISTRATORS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND NURSING HOMES

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Education and experience		Examination	
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [2]	College (years)	Experience (years)	Written	Oral
Administrator of Health Department						
New Jersey			4	2	x [3]	
Administrator of Hospital						
Minnesota [4]	21		—	[5] 2		
Administrator of Nursing Home						
Oregon	21	x	—	[6] 3	x [3]	x
Utah	21	x	—	—	x [7]	

[1] State residence is required in Oregon. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in Minnesota, Oregon, and Utah. Physical examination is required in Oregon and Utah.

[2] x = full citizenship.

[3] Examination is prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association.

[4] These requirements refer to registration without limitation of hospital size.

[5] May substitute a master's degree in hospital administration.

[6] May substitute professional education in business administration, nursing, medicine, or osteopathy.

[7] Also requires completion of an aptitude test.

Table 4. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF ADMINISTRATORS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND NURSING HOMES

State	Fees charged by board		Method of financing the board		
	Initial license [1]	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Administrator of Health Department					
New Jersey	$25	------------			x
Administrator of Hospital					
Minnesota	15	$15		x	
Administrator of Nursing Home					
Oregon	75	35			x
Utah	10	3	x		

[1] Includes fees for application and examination where such fees are applicable.

Table 5. LICENSES ISSUED TO ADMINISTRATORS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND NURSING HOMES BY STATE BOARDS

State	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964			Licenses issued in 1965		
		Total	Renewal	Examination	Total	Renewal	Examination
Administrator of Health Department							
New Jersey	(1)	[2] 11	----------	[2] 11	----------	----------	----------
Administrator of Hospital							
Minnesota	1	----------	----------	----------	416	375	[3] 41
Administrator of Nursing Home							
Oregon	1	[4] 292	191	5	----------	----------	----------
Utah	1	----------	----------	----------	362	346	16

[1] No renewal required.

[2] Includes sanitary inspectors.

[3] Registrations issued by inspection of credentials.

[4] Includes 96 licenses issued by waiver.

CHAPTER 2

CHIROPRACTORS

Chiropractors are licensed in all States except Louisiana and Mississippi. The first enactment was in 1896, with four-fifths of the States regulating the occupation before 1930. The most recent statutes were enacted in 1963 in New York and in 1966 in Massachusetts (table 6).

Chiropractic boards or examining committees administer or assist in administering these laws in nearly all States. Although most of these boards have three to five members, the number may be as high as nine. Of the 43 boards, 38 limit their membership to chiropractors; 4 have at least two chiropractors, while the District of Columbia board has none. Regular medical boards have the responsibility in six States, with minority representation of chiropractors (table 7).

Renewal of license is required in all jurisdictions except Alaska and Ohio. The renewal is annual in 42 jurisdictions and biennial in 5. Temporary licenses are issued in Alaska, Arkansas, Kansas, North Carolina, and Virginia. Nineteen jurisdictions may license chiropractors educated in Canada but not in other countries (table 8).

Graduation from an approved chiropractic school with the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic (D.C.) is required in all regulating States. In most States a 4-year course is necessary. In addition, 28 States require 1 or 2 years of college as a prerequisite for entrance into the school of chiropractic. A basic science certificate is mandatory in 24 States (table 9).

Examinations are a universal requirement, with fees ranging from $20 to $75. Reciprocity or endorsement fees are from $25 to $150; renewal fees, from $1 to $25. In South Dakota, renewal fees are collected by the State chiropractic association and deposited in the State board account (table 10).

About 26,000 licenses were in effect in 1965. Renewals account for approximately 90 percent of the total (table 11).

Table 6. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR CHIROPRACTORS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala	1959	C	Ky	1928	C	Okla	1921	C
Alaska	1939	C	Maine	1923	C	Oreg	1915	C
Ariz	1921	C	Md	1920	C	Pa	1951	C
Ark	1915	C	Mass	1966	C	R. I	1927	C
Calif	1922	C	Mich	1913	C	S. C	1934	C
Colo	1933	C	Minn	1919	C	S. Dak	1921	C
Conn	1917	C	Mo	1927	C	Tenn	1923	C
Del	1937	C	Mont	1918	C	Tex	1949	C
D. C	1896	C	Nebr	1916	C	Utah	1921	C
Fla	1923	C	Nev	1923	C	Vt	1919	C
Ga	1921	C	N. H	1921	C	Va	1944	C
Hawaii	1925	C	N. J	1923	C	Wash	1919	C
Idaho	1919	C	N. Mex	1921	C	W. Va	1925	C
Ill	1923	C	N. Y	1963	C	Wis	1925	C
Ind	1927	C	N. C	1917	C	Wyo	1929	C
Iowa	1921	C	N. Dak	1915	C			
Kans	1913	C	Ohio	1916	C			

[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Table 7. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF CHIROPRACTORS

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Chiropractors
Ala	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners [1]	5	5
Alaska	Board of Chiropractic Examiners Department of Commerce	3	3
Ariz	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Ark	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Calif	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	5	5
Colo	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners Secretary of State	5	5
Conn	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners [2]	3	3
Del	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
D.C	Board of Examiners in Chiropractic [3] Department of Occupations and Professions	5	
Fla	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Ga	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners Secretary of State	5	5
Hawaii	Board of Chiropractic Examiners Department of Regulatory Agencies	3	3
Idaho	Board of Chiropractic Examiners Department of Law Enforcement	3	3
Ill	Medical Examining Committee [4] Department of Registration and Education	[5] 6	1
Ind	State Board of Medical Registration and Examination [4]	7	1
Iowa	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners State Department of Health	3	3

Table 7. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF CHIROPRACTORS —Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Chiropractors
Kans	State Board of Healing Arts [4]	11	3
Ky	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Maine	Board of Chiropractic Examination and Registration	5	5
Md	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Mass	Board of Registration of Chiropractors Department of Civil Service and Registration	3	3
Mich	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Minn	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	5	5
Mo	Board of Chiropractic Examiners Department of Education	5	5
Mont	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Nebr	Board of Examiners in Chiropractic Department of Health	3	3
Nev	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	5	5
N.H	Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
N.J	State Board of Medical Examiners [4] Department of Law and Public Safety	12	1
N. Mex	Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
N.Y	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners State Education Department	7	4
N.C	Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
N. Dak	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	5	5
Ohio	State Medical Board [4] with 2 chiropractors Department of Education	10	2
Okla	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Oreg	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Pa	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners Department of State	6	5
R.I	Board of Examiners in Chiropractic Department of Health	3	2
S.C	Board of Chiropractic Examiners	4	4
S. Dak	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3
Tenn	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners [1] Department of Insurance and Banking	3	3
Tex	Board of Chiropractic Examiners	9	9
Utah	Chiropractic Examining Committee Department of Registration	3	3
Vt	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners Secretary of State	3	3
Va	Board of Medical Examiners [4]	16	1
Wash	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners Department of Motor Vehicles	3	3
W. Va	Board of Chiropractic Examiners	4	3
Wis	State Board of Examiners in Chiropractic	3	3
Wyo	Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3	3

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[1] This board is the certifying agency for the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts.
[2] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.
[3] This board is the certifying agency for the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Arts.
[4] For other occupations licensed by the board see table 82.
[5] Excludes 1 osteopathic physician who serves only on matters relating to osteopathy.

Table 8. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF CHIROPRACTORS

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses: Initial and renewal	Issuance of licenses: Temporary [2]	Issuance of licenses: To Canadian educated	License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [1]: Expiration date [3]	License renewal [1]: Mailing date
Alabama	x	(4)		(4)	x	x	Sept. 30	Aug.
Alaska	x	x [5]	x	x	x	x	------------	--------
Arizona	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Arkansas	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
California	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Colorado	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
Connecticut	x	(6)			x	x	Jan. 1 [7]	Dec.
Delaware	x	x			x	x	June 30	May
District of Columbia	x	(6)		(6)	(8)	(8)	Dec. 31	Oct.
Florida	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Georgia	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Hawaii	x	(6)			(6)	(6)	Jan. 31	Nov.
Idaho	x	x			(6)	(6)	June 30	May
Illinois	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	June 30 [9]	Apr.
Indiana	x	x				x	June 30 [9]	June
Iowa	x	(6)		(6)	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	May
Kentucky	x	x		x	x	x	Feb. 28/29	Dec.
Maine	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Maryland	x	x			x	x	Aug. 31	Aug.
Massachusetts	x	x			x	x	Apr. 1	Feb.
Michigan	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Minnesota	x	x			x	x	Aug. 31	Aug.
Missouri	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
Montana	x	x		x	x	x	Aug. 31	July
Nebraska	x	(6)			(6)	(6)	July 31	June
Nevada	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
New Hampshire	x	x		x		x	June 30 [7]	May
New Jersey	x	x			x	x	Aug. 31	July
New Mexico	x	x		x	x	x	June 30	June
New York	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	Dec. 31 [7]	Aug.
North Carolina	x	x	x		x	x	Jan. (1st. Monday)	Dec.
North Dakota	x	x			x	x	Aug. 31	Aug.
Ohio	x [10]	x [5]			x	x	------------	--------
Oklahoma	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Oregon	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Pennsylvania	x	x		x	x	x	Aug. 31	Feb.
Rhode Island	x	(6)			(6)	(6)	Oct. 31	Oct.
South Carolina	x	x			x	x	Apr. 30	Mar.
South Dakota	x	x [4]			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Tennessee	x	(4)			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Texas	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Utah	x	(6)			(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x			x	x	Oct. 31	Oct.
Virginia	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	Apr.
Washington	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	Aug. 31	Aug.
West Virginia	x	x			x	x	------------	--------
Wisconsin	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Wyoming	x	x			x	x	May 31	Apr.

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[1] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[2] Temporary or limited licenses or permits are issued to qualified applicants pending the next board meeting.

[3] Excludes grace period.

[4] In Alabama and Tennessee the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts issues licenses. The South Dakota Chiropractors Association, Inc. is responsible for issuing license renewals in South Dakota.

[5] No renewal required.

[6] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Connecticut and Hawaii the Department of Health has this function.

[7] Biennial, odd years.

[8] The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has this function.

[9] Biennial, even years.

[10] The 2 chiropractors appointed by the board assist only with practical examinations. The State Medical Board has all other functions.

Table 9. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF CHIROPRACTORS

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Education [2]		Basic science certificate	Examination [3]		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [4]	College (years)	School of chiropractic [5] (years)		Written	Oral [6]	Practical
Alabama		x	—	4	x	x	x	
Alaska	21		2	4	x	x		
Arizona	21	x	—	4	x	x		
Arkansas		x	—	4	x	x	x	
California	21		2	4		x		x
Colorado	21		—	4	x	x	x	x
Connecticut			2	4	x	x	x	x
Delaware			2	4		x	x	x
District of Columbia	21		2	4	x	x		
Florida	21	xx	2	4	x	x	x	x
Georgia			2	4		x		
Hawaii		x	2	4		x		x
Idaho		xx	2	4		x		x
Illinois	21	xx	[7] —	4		x [8]		
Indiana	21	xx	2	4		x		
Iowa	21		—	4	x	x	x	x
Kansas	21	x	—	4	x	x	x	x
Kentucky	21		—	4		x	x	x
Maine	21		2	4		x	x	x
Maryland	21		2	4		x [8]	x	x
Massachusetts	21		[7] —	4		x	x	x
Michigan	21	x	—	4	x	x	x	x
Minnesota	21		2	4	x	x	x	x
Missouri	21		—	4		x		x
Montana	21	x	2	4		x	x	
Nebraska			—	4	x	x [8]	x	x
Nevada		x	[7] —	4	x	x [8]	x	x
New Hampshire	21	x	—	4		x		
New Jersey	21	x	2	4		x		
New Mexico		x	—	4	x	x	x	x
New York	21	xx	[7] —	4		x		
North Carolina			2	4		x	x	x
North Dakota	21		2	4		x		x
Ohio	21	x	—	2		x		x
Oklahoma	21		2	4	x	x		x
Oregon	21		2	4	x	x	x	x
Pennsylvania	21		1	4		x	x	x
Rhode Island	23		1	3	x	x	x	x
South Carolina			—	4		x	x	x
South Dakota			[7] 1	4	x	x	x	x
Tennessee			—	4	x	x	x	x
Texas	21	x	2	4	x	x	x	x
Utah	21		1	4	x	x		x
Vermont	21	x	—	4		x	x	x
Virginia	21	xx	2	4		x		
Washington			—	4	x	x	x	x
West Virginia	21		2	4		x	x	x
Wisconsin			2	4	x	x	x	x
Wyoming			2	4		x	x	x

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[1] State residence of 1 year is required in Hawaii. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is required in Colorado.

[2] In addition Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, and Oklahoma require a 1-year internship. In all other States internship is included in the program of the school.

[3] Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming will accept a certificate from the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners in lieu of the written State board examination.

[4] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[5] Schools are those accredited by the American Chiropractic Association or the International Chiropractors Association and/or the board.

[6] Includes interview.

[7] 2 years of college will be required after 1968 in New York and South Dakota, 1969 in Illinois, and 1970 in Nevada and Massachusetts.

[8] Part or all of the examination is prepared by the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

Table 10. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF CHIROPRACTORS

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [1]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$25	$50	$15		x	
Alaska	25	25	----------			x
Arizona	25	----------	10		x [2]	
Arkansas	25	25	25	x		
California	25	----------	22		x	
Colorado	35	50	15		x [2]	
Connecticut	50	100	[3] 10			x
Delaware	50	50	10			x
District of Columbia	35	50	4			x
Florida	50	100	15		x	
Georgia	25	----------	2			x
Hawaii	50	----------	5			x
Idaho	25	25	11		x	
Illinois	75	150	[3] 10			x
Indiana	25	100	[3] 10	x		
Iowa	20	40	1			x
Kansas	50	(4)	5		x [2]	
Kentucky	25	50	6		x	
Maine	25	25	10		x	
Maryland	50	25	10		x	
Massachusetts	25	100	----------			x
Michigan	50	100	20			x
Minnesota	50	50	25		x	
Missouri	25	50	5		x	
Montana	50	50	20		x	
Nebraska	25	50	5		x [2]	
Nevada	55	80	10	x		
New Hampshire	25	50	[3] 10			x
New Jersey	50	100	3		x	
New Mexico	25	25	10		x	
New York	40	40	[3] 12			x
North Carolina	25	25	10	x		
North Dakota	50	50	10	x		
Ohio	25	----------	----------			x
Oklahoma	50	50	5	x		
Oregon	25	25	15		x [2]	
Pennsylvania	35	25	25			x
Rhode Island	50	----------	5			x
South Carolina	50	40	2	x [5]		
South Dakota	25	50	5	x [6]		
Tennessee	25	50	5			x
Texas	25	50	15		x	
Utah	25	----------	10	x		
Vermont	25	25	10		x	
Virginia	50	100	3			x
Washington	25	25	15			x
West Virginia	25	100	25	x		
Wisconsin	25	----------	15		x	
Wyoming	50	50	10		x [2]	

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[2] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, and Wyoming; 80 percent in Kansas; and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

[3] Biennial renewal.

[4] Same fee as endorsing State charges.

[5] All funds in excess of $500 on June 30 revert to the public school fund.

[6] Renewal fees are transferred from the South Dakota Chiropractors Association, Inc. to the board's account.

Table 11. LICENSES ISSUED TO CHIROPRACTORS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1965 [2]				Licenses issued in 1966 [2]			
		Total	Renewal [3]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal [3]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement
Alabama	1	548	546	—	2	517	511	—	6
Alaska	(4)	1	-------	1	—	[5] —	-------	—	—
Arizona	1	[6] 316	309	7	-------	327	315	12	-------
Arkansas	1	310	307	2	1	307	300	2	5
California	1	4,720	4,613	107	-------	4,633	4,545	88	-------
Colorado	1	376	369	4	3	373	363	1	9
Connecticut	2	146	143	2	1	[5] 4	—	4	—
Delaware	1	49	46	1	2	43	43	—	—
District of Columbia	1	41	41	—	—	37	36	—	1
Florida	1	778	752	26	—	799	768	31	—
Georgia	1	[6] 542	531	11	-------	531	524	7	-------
Hawaii	1	24	23	1	-------	25	24	1	-------
Idaho	1	87	86	1	—	86	84	1	1
Illinois	2	26	1	13	12	803	729	30	44
Indiana	2	18	1	2	15	337	323	—	14
Iowa	1	1,285	1,230	49	6	-------	-------	-------	-------
Kansas	1	1,141	1,126	13	2	1,126	1,096	25	5
Kentucky	1	1,759	1,685	62	12	[6] 1,856	1,745	92	19
Maine	1	181	178	—	3	166	164	1	1
Maryland	1	456	453	2	1	426	423	2	1
Michigan	1	937	907	27	3	872	850	22	—
Minnesota	1	576	560	16	—	564	554	9	1
Missouri	1	1,880	1,831	47	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Montana	1	157	156	1	—	157	157	—	—
Nebraska	1	127	121	1	5	123	120	—	3
Nevada	1	593	591	1	1	565	562	—	3
New Hampshire	2	513	482	25	6	[5] 32	—	18	14
New Jersey	1	489	478	11	—	497	482	15	—
New Mexico	1	155	144	6	5	161	150	10	1
New York	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	1,254	1,254	—	—
North Carolina	1	365	347	18	—	357	352	5	—
North Dakota	1	102	97	3	2	102	99	3	—
Ohio	(4)	(7)	-------	32	-------	50	-------	50	-------
Oklahoma	1	644	626	2	16	697	683	2	12
Oregon	1	315	313	2	—	289	289	—	—
Pennsylvania	1	913	879	32	2	917	887	28	2
Rhode Island	1	57	56	1	-------	[6] 59	57	2	-------
South Carolina	1	421	394	13	14	419	409	6	4
South Dakota	1	123	115	6	2	127	110	15	2
Tennessee	1	323	319	3	1	300	293	4	3
Texas	1	[6] 1,458	1,441	15	2	1,427	1,421	5	1
Utah	1	142	136	6	-------	120	120	—	-------
Vermont	1	290	282	3	5	275	270	4	1
Virginia	1	74	73	1	—	-------	-------	-------	-------
Washington	1	350	334	9	7	383	351	22	10
West Virginia	1	39	38	—	1	43	37	2	4
Wisconsin	1	649	644	5	-------	626	623	3	-------
Wyoming	1	143	139	3	1	145	140	—	5

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[1] Data not available for Massachusetts.

[2] Data from the Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards.

[3] Includes reinstatements.

[4] No renewal required.

[5] Total number of licenses in 1966 was 57 in Alaska; 139 in Connecticut; and 542 in New Hampshire.

[6] Council data adjusted according to questionnaire response.

[7] Total number of licenses in 1965 was 852.

CHAPTER 3

CLINICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL

At least 14 States have regulations governing one or more types of personnel employed in a clinical laboratory. In those States where laboratory operation is considered within the practice of medicine, physician supervision is required officially (as in the District of Columbia, Louisiana, and Texas) or unofficially (as in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Minnesota). Laboratory legislation has been reported to be under consideration in several States. Exemptions from licensure laws may include laboratories in research institutions, those maintained by official government agencies, those within hospital settings, and those operated by private physicians solely for the benefit of their own patients.

In 7 of the 14 States listed in table 12, the laws or regulations governing clinical laboratories specify personnel qualifications. In the balance of these States the personnel are licensed. With the passage of legislation in Nevada and Tennessee in 1967 *laboratory directors* must now meet specific qualifications in 13 States. These laboratory directors are governed by boards or departments of health in nine States, by the Board of Medical Examiners in New Jersey, and by the Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences in Florida (table 12). In three States a doctorate is the minimum educational requirement, while in four States a bachelor's degree constitutes the minimum standard. One State, which allows for licensure on the basis of proven ability, sets a minimum educational requirement of a doctorate. Two States specify a master's degree, while the remaining State requires only high school graduation (table 14).

Laboratory personnel other than directors —technicians, technologists, and supervisors —must meet specific qualifications in 10 States. *Technologists* and/or *technicians* are governed in nine States and *laboratory supervisors* in four States. The oldest law, enacted in Alabama in 1936, provides for certification or registration of medical technicians as R.M.T.'s in connection with an approval program for laboratories performing syphilis serology tests under the premarital and prenatal laws.

Laboratory personnel other than directors are governed by boards or departments of health in six States, by the Board of Medical Technician Examiners in Alabama, and by the Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences in Florida (table 12). Persons with less than 3 years of college and 12 months of specialized training in an approved school of medical technology or a bachelor's degree may be licensed in Alabama, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (table 15).

Information on board functions and financial practices are available for five States (tables 13 and 16).

Table 12. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR CLINICAL LABORATORIES, AND/OR PERSONNEL

State	First enactment	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
			Total	Medical technicians
Ala.	1936	Board of Medical Technician Examiners [1]	5	3
Calif.	1937	State Board of Public Health Department of Public Health [2]	10	—
Conn.	1961 [3]	Advisory Committee Department of Health [4]	5	—
Del.	1956 [3]	State Board of Health [4]	8	—
Fla.	1949	Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences State Board of Health [5]	5	—
Hawaii	1958	Licensing Advisory Committee Department of Health [4]	7	1
Ill.	1965 [3]	State Department of Health Bureau of Laboratory Evaluation	-----	-------
Md.	1965 [3]	State Board of Health and Mental Hygiene	20	—
Nev.	1967 [3]	----------	-----	-------
N.J.				
Laboratory Director	1953	State Board of Medical Examiners Department of Law and Public Safety	12	—
Laboratory Technician	1947	State Department of Health	-----	-------
N.Y.	1964	State Department of Health [4]	-----	-------
Pa.	1951 [3]	State Department of Health	-----	-------
R.I.	---- [3]	Department of Health [4]	-----	-------
Tenn.	1967	----------	-----	-------

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[1] Licenses only medical technicians.

[2] An Advisory Committee on Clinical Laboratory Technology composed of 6 members selected from pathologist, bioanalyst, and technologist groups advise, recommend and assist with examinations.

[3] Laws or regulations governing clinical laboratories specify qualifications of 1 or more types of personnel.

[4] Regulates only laboratory directors.

[5] Also licenses midwives.

Table 13. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF CLINICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL

State [1]	Examination	Issuance of licenses		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal		
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [2]			Renewal period (years)	Expiration date [3]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x			x	1	Dec. 31	Oct.
California	(4)	x	x	x	x	1	Dec. 31	Dec.
Florida	x	(4)	(4)	x	x	1	June 30	June
Hawaii	x	(4)		(4)	(4)	1	Dec. 31	Nov.
New Jersey	x	x [5]		(4)	(4)	---------	-------	--------

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[1] Data not available for New York and Tennessee, and for laboratory director in New Jersey. States which regulate personnel under laboratory licensing laws have been omitted.

[2] Temporary or limited licenses or permits are issued to qualified applicants until the next board meeting or examination. This applies only to laboratory technologists in California.

[3] Excludes grace period.

[4] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Florida the State Board of Health and in New Jersey the Public Health Council have this function.

[5] No renewal required.

Table 14. STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR CLINICAL LABORATORY DIRECTORS

State [1]	Education and experience		Examination		
	Academic degree [2]	Experience (years)	Written	Oral	Practical
California	M.S. or M.A.[3]	4	x	x	x
Connecticut	D.Sc. or Ph.D.[4]	—			
Delaware	M.D	—			
Florida	B.S. or B.A	2	x		
Hawaii	B.S. or B.A	[5] 5	x	x	
Illinois	M.S. or M.A.[4]	—	(6)		
Maryland	D.Sc	2			
New Jersey	B.S. or B.A	[5] 3			
New York	D.Sc. or Ph.D.[4]	[7] 4			
Pennsylvania	B.S	[8] 5	x	x	----------
Rhode Island	None	[9] 10			

[1] Data not available for Nevada and Tennessee.

[2] In all States an M.D. degree may be substituted for educational requirements.

[3] A bachelor's degree and 5 years of experience may be accepted prior to 1968.

[4] May substitute D.D.S. In Connecticut and New York a D.V.M. degree may also be substituted. In addition, Connecticut has a provision for licensing on the basis of proven ability.

[5] May substitute a master's degree for 2 years of experience in Hawaii, and for 1 year in New Jersey; Ph.D. for all of experience in Hawaii, and 2 years in New Jersey; D.V.M. degree for 4 years in Hawaii; and an M.D. degree for all experience in Hawaii and New Jersey.

[6] Optional.

[7] An applicant holding a D.Sc., Ph.D., or M.D. degree may substitute certification by a specialty board for all of the experience requirements.

[8] May substitute a master's degree for 1 year of experience, Ph.D., D.Sc., D.D.S., D.V.M., or M.D. for 3 years, or board certification as a pathologist for all experience.

[9] May substitute a bachelor's degree for 5 years of experience, a master's degree for 6, or a doctorate for 8 years.

Table 15. STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR CLINICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL OTHER THAN DIRECTOR

State [1]	Personnel	Education and experience			Examination		
		College (years)	School of medical technology (years)	Experience (years)	Written	Oral	Practical
Ala.	Medical technician	1	1	—	x		x
Calif.	Clinical laboratory technologist	3	[2] 1	1	x		
Fla.	Medical technologist	2	[3] 1	—	x		
Hawaii	Laboratory technician	3	[4] 1	—	x	x	
Ill.	Supervising technologist	2	1	2			
Md.	Technologist	[5] 4	—	1			
N.J.	Public Health laboratory technician	—	—	[6] 1	x	-------	---------
Pa.	Laboratory supervisor	4	—	[7] 5	x	x	---------
	Technologist	4	—	1	x	x	---------
	Technician	—	1	[7] 2	x	x	---------

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[1] Data not available for laboratory supervisors in Florida and Tennessee, for technologists in Nevada and Tennessee, or for technicians in all 3 states.

[2] Must also be certified as an MT(ASCP). B.S. degree may be substituted for educational requirements, or a bachelor's degree in clinical laboratory technique may be substituted for all education and experience requirements. If the college course did not include clinical laboratory work, 6 months of experience are required.

[3] May substitute 2 years of approved clinical laboratory training.

[4] Must also be certified as an MT(ASCP). B.S. degree may be substituted for all educational requirements.

[5] May substitute certification as an MT(ASCP) for education and experience requirements.

[6] High school graduation is required. May substitute 1 year in an approved school for laboratory technicians, or a B.S. degree or certification as an MT(ASCP) for experience requirements.

[7] For laboratory supervisors an M.S. degree may be substituted for 1 year of experience, or a D.Sc., M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., or Ph.D. for 3 years. For technicians high school graduation is required. 2 years of college may be substituted for experience.

Table 16. FINANCIAL PRACTICES AND STATISTICS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF CLINICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL

State [1]	Personnel	Fees charged by board		Method of financing the board		Licenses in effect	
		Initial license [2]	Renewal	State board account	State general revenue fund	Year	Total
Ala.	Medical technician	[3] $10	$1	x		1965	167
Calif.	Clinical laboratory bioanalyst	25	15		x	1964	414
	Clinical laboratory technologist	5	3		x	1964	9,995
Fla.	Medical technologist director	50	---------	x		-------	-------
	Medical technologist	15	5	x		1965	415
Hawaii	Laboratory director	25	5		x	1965	30
	Laboratory technician	10	3		x	1965	298
N.J.	Public Health laboratory technician	10	(4)		x	-------	-------

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[1] Data not available for New York and Tennessee, and for laboratory director in New Jersey. States which regulate personnel under laboratory licensing laws have been omitted.

[2] Includes fees for application and examination where such fees are applicable.

[3] Reciprocity fee is $10.

[4] No renewal required.

CHAPTER 4

DENTAL HYGIENISTS

All States and the District of Columbia license *dental hygienists* under the dental act. About half of the acts were passed prior to 1930 while some were enacted as late as the 1950's (table 17).

Dental licensing boards or committees without dental hygienist representation license this occupation (table 18). The dental boards determine the content of the examination and in 42 States the boards issue initial and renewal licenses; in the remaining States the board recommends issuance to the department. Provisions exist in seven States for the temporary licensing of qualified applicants for employment in a State or philanthropic institution until the next examination. Alabama also issues temporary licenses to dental hygienist trainees. No State board issues licenses to persons educated outside the United States or Canada. Only six States exclude Canadian-trained personnel (table 19).

A high school education or its equivalent and 2 years of a dental hygiene curriculum at the college level are the usual educational requirements but seven States specify only 1 year of dental hygiene school. Allowance for substitution of other training is made in four States. All jurisdictions except Alaska require a written examination. In addition, most States, including Alaska, require a clinical examination (table 20).

Fees for application, examination, and initial license range from $10 to $75 and for renewal of license, from $1 to $15. Reciprocity or endorsement fees in 20 States are from $10 to $50. In two-thirds of the States, fees are deposited in the State board account or a special fund in the State treasury and are used to finance the board. The remaining boards are financed through general revenue appropriations (table 21).

Licenses are renewed annually in 45 States and biennially in 6. Statistics on licensure are presented in table 22.

Table 17. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR DENTAL HYGIENISTS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala.	1919	C	Ky.	1948	C	N. Dak.	1947	C
Alaska	1913	C	La.	1940	C	Ohio	1921	C
Ariz.	1947	C	Maine	(2)	C	Okla.	1919	C
Ark.	1932	C	Md.	1948	C	Oreg.	1949	C
Calif.	1921	C	Mass.	1915	C	Pa.	1921	C
Colo.	1889	C	Mich.	1919	C	R. I.	1931	C
Conn.	1915	C	Minn.	1919	C	S. C.	----	C
Del.	1925	C	Miss.	----	C	S. Dak.	1937	C
D. C.	1924	C	Mo.	1947	C	Tenn.	1935	C
Fla.	1931	C	Mont.	1934	C	Tex.	1951	C
Ga.	1924	C	Nebr.	1927	C	Utah	1949	C
Hawaii	1920	C	Nev.	1937	C	Vt.	1921	C
Idaho	1949	C	N. H.	1919	C	Va.	1950	C
Ill.	1945	C	N. J.	1948	C	Wash.	1923	C
Ind.	1945	C	N. Mex.	1951	C	W. Va.	(2)	C
Iowa	1921	C	N. Y.	1916	C	Wis.	1925	C
Kans.	1935	C	N. C.	1915	C	Wyo.	1945	C

[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

[2] Prior to 1952. Exact date not available.

Table 18. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DENTAL HYGIENISTS

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	Dental hygienists
Ala.	Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Alaska	Board of Dental Examiners Department of Commerce	5	—
Ariz.	State Dental Board	5	—
Ark.	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Calif.	Board of Dental Examiners Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	8	—
Colo.	State Board of Dental Examiners Secretary of State	5	—
Conn.	Dental Commission [2]	5	—
Del.	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
D.C.	Board of Dental Examiners Department of Occupations and Professions	5	—
Fla.	State Board of Dental Examiners	7	—
Ga.	Board of Dental Examiners Secretary of State	7	—
Hawaii	Board of Dental Examiners Department of Regulatory Agencies	7	—
Idaho	State Board of Dental Examiners Department of Law Enforcement	5	—
Ill.	Dental Examining Committee [3] Department of Registration and Education	7	—

Table 18. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DENTAL HYGIENISTS—Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	Dental hygienists
Ind	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Iowa	Board of Dental Examiners State Department of Health	5	—
Kans	Dental Board [3]	3	—
Ky	State Board of Dental Examiners [3]	7	—
La	State Board of Dentistry	7	—
Maine	Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Md	State Board of Dental Examiners	6	—
Mass	Board of Dental Examiners Department of Civil Service and Registration	5	—
Mich	State Board of Dentistry [3] Department of Licensing and Regulation	7	—
Minn	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Miss	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Mo	Dental Board [3] Department of Education	5	—
Mont	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Nebr	Board of Examiners in Dentistry Department of Health	5	—
Nev	State Board of Dental Examiners [3]	7	—
N.H	State Dental Board	3	—
N.J	State Board of Dentistry Department of Law and Public Safety	8	—
N. Mex	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
N.Y	State Board of Dental Examiners State Education Department	11	—
N.C	State Board of Dental Examiners	6	—
N. Dak	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Ohio	State Dental Board	5	—
Okla	Board of Governors of Registered Dentists [3]	8	—
Oreg	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Pa	State Dental Council and Examining Board Department of State	9	—
R.I	Board of Examiners for Dentistry Department of Health	3	—
S.C	State Board of Dental Examiners [3]	5	—
S. Dak	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Tenn	State Board of Dental Examiners [3]	6	—
Tex	State Board of Dental Examiners	6	—
Utah	State Board of Dental Examiners Department of Registration	5	—
Vt	Board of Dental Examiners Secretary of State	5	—
Va	State Board of Dental Examiners	6	—
Wash	State Board of Dental Examiners Department of Motor Vehicles	5	—
W. Va	Board of Dental Examiners [3]	5	—
Wis	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	—
Wyo	State Board of Dental Examiners	3	—

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[1] All boards also license dentists.
[2] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.
[3] Also licenses dental specialists.

Table 19. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DENTAL HYGIENISTS

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses [1]		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [2]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [3]			Expiration date [4]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x	x	x	x	Sept. 30	July
Alaska	x	x	x	x	x	Jan. 1	Dec.
Arizona	x	x		x	x	June 30	Apr.
Arkansas	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
California	x	x		x	x	Apr. 30 [5]	Mar.
Colorado	x	x		x	x	Feb. 28/29	Nov.
Connecticut	x	(6)		x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
Delaware	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	May
District of Columbia	x	(6)		(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Oct.
Florida	x	x		x	x	Sept. 30	---------
Georgia	x	x		x	x	Aug. 31	Aug.
Hawaii	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Idaho	x	x		(6)	(6)	June 30	Apr.
Illinois	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Mar. 31 [5]	Jan.
Indiana	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31 [5]	Jan.
Iowa	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	June 30	Apr.
Kansas	x	x		x	x	Nov. 30	Oct.
Kentucky	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Louisiana	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Maine	x	x		(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Nov.
Maryland	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Massachusetts	x	x		x	x	Mar. 31	Jan.
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x	Sept. 30	May
Minnesota	x	x		x	x	May 1	Jan.
Mississippi	x	x		x	x	Sept. 1	July
Missouri	x	x		x	x	June 30	Apr.
Montana	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Nebraska	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Feb. 28/29	Jan.
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
New Hampshire	x	x		x	x	Mar. 31 [5]	Mar.
New Jersey	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
New Mexico	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
New York	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Apr. 30 [5]	Feb.
North Carolina	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
North Dakota	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Ohio	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Oklahoma	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Oregon	x	x		x	x	June 30	Mar.
Pennsylvania	x	x		x	x	Mar. 31 [8]	Feb.
Rhode Island	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Nov.
South Carolina	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
South Dakota	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
Tennessee	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Texas	x	x		x	x	Feb. 28/29	Jan.
Utah	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x		x	x	Apr. 30	---------
Virginia	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Washington	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Sept. 30	Sept.
West Virginia	x	x		x	x	Jan. 31	---------
Wisconsin	x	x		x	x	Aug. 31	July
Wyoming	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.

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[1] All States except Arkansas, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, and Utah issue licenses to graduates of Canadian schools. No State board issues licenses to other foreign-educated dental hygienists.

[2] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[3] Temporary or limited licenses or permits are issued to qualified applicants for employment in State or philanthropic institutions until the next examination. Alabama also issues temporary licenses to dental hygienist trainees.

[4] Excludes grace period.

[5] Biennial, even years.

[6] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Connecticut the Department of Health issues licenses.

[7] The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Administrative Hearing Commissioner in Maine have this function.

[8] Biennial, odd years.

Table 20. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF DENTAL HYGIENISTS

State [1]	Personal qualifications [2]		Education		Examination		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [3]	High school graduation	School of dental hygiene [4] (years)	Written [5]	Oral [6]	Practical
Alabama	19	x	x	[7] 2	x	x	x
Alaska	21			2			x
Arizona	18	x	x	2	x		x
Arkansas		x		2	x	x	x
California	18			2	x		x
Colorado				2	x [8]		x
Connecticut		xx	x	2	x [8]	x	x
Delaware	18	x	x	2	x		x
District of Columbia	18	x		1	x		x
Florida		x	---------	2	x		x
Georgia	19			[7] 1	x		x
Hawaii	18		x	2	x [8]		x
Idaho	20	xx	x	---------	x		x
Illinois		xx	x	2	x		x
Indiana		x	x	2	x		x
Iowa		x	---------	---------	x	---------	x
Kansas	18	x	x	2	x [8]		x
Kentucky			x	2	x		x
Louisiana	18	x	x	1	x		x
Maine	19	x	x	2	x [8]	x	x
Maryland			x	2	x [8]		x
Massachusetts	19	xx	x	1	x [8]	x	x
Michigan		xx	x	2	x [8]	x	x [9]
Minnesota			x	2	x	x	x
Mississippi	18	x	x	2	x		
Missouri	20		x	2	x [8]		x
Montana		x	x	2	x		x
Nebraska		x	x	2	x [8]		x
Nevada	18	xx	x	2	x [8]	x	x
New Hampshire	18		x	[7] 1	x [8]	x	x
New Jersey	18	x	x	2	x	x	x
New Mexico	18	x	x	2	x		x
New York		xx	x	1	x [8]	x	x
North Carolina	19	x	x	2	x	x	x
North Dakota	21	xx	x	2	x	x	x
Ohio	18	x	x	2	x	x	x
Oklahoma	18	x	x	2	x [8]	x	x
Oregon	18		x	2	x [8]		x
Pennsylvania	19	xx	x	2	x [8]		x
Rhode Island	18		x	[7] 1	x		x
South Dakota		x	x	2	x		x
Tennessee	18	x	x	2	x	x	x
Texas	19	x	x	2	x [8]	x	x
Utah	19	x	x	2	x		x
Virginia	19	x	x	2	x [8]		x
Washington	19	xx	x	2	x [8]		x
Wisconsin		xx	x	2	x [8]		x
Wyoming	20		x	2	x		x

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[1] Data not available for South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia.

[2] State residence is not required in any State. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is required in Colorado, Kansas, and Texas.

[3] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[4] Schools are those accredited by the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association and/or the board.

[5] All States except Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Wyoming will accept a certificate from the National Board of Dental Examiners in lieu of the written State board examination.

[6] Includes interview.

[7] In Alabama 1 year of experience as a dental assistant and 1 year as a dental hygiene trainee may be substituted. In Georgia 2 years of preceptorship training under a State licensed dentist may be substituted. In New Hampshire and Rhode Island graduation from an approved school of nursing may be substituted for all but 3 months of dental hygiene school.

[8] Part or all of the examination is prepared by the National Board of Dental Examiners.

[9] Upper one-third of the graduates from the School of Dental Hygiene at the University of Michigan and the University of Detroit are excused.

Table 21. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DENTAL HYGIENISTS

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [1]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$30	----------	$4	x		
Alaska	10	----------	10		x	
Arizona	25	----------	5		x [2]	
Arkansas	35	$35	5	x		
California	30	----------	[3] 5		x	
Colorado	25	----------	2	x		
Connecticut	25	25	4			x
Delaware	20	----------	3			x
District of Columbia	20	----------	5			x
Florida	25	----------	10		x [2]	
Georgia	25	----------	3			x
Hawaii	29	----------	4			x
Idaho	25	----------	11		x	
Illinois	25	----------	[3] 10			x
Indiana	12	10	[3] 5			x
Iowa	10	----------	1		x	
Kansas	30	----------	5		x [2]	
Kentucky	35	35	10		x	
Louisiana	35	----------	5	x		
Maine	25	25	5	x		
Maryland	17	----------	2		x	
Massachusetts	20	20	3			x
Michigan	15	----------	5			x
Minnesota	[4] 10	----------	3	x		
Mississippi	25	25	5	x		
Missouri	30	25	5		x	
Montana	10	----------	1		x	
Nebraska	25	50	3		x [2]	
Nevada	75	----------	15	x		
New Hampshire	25	25	[3] 5			x
New Jersey	20	----------	2			x
New Mexico	35	10	3		x [5]	
New York	20	20	[3] 3			x
North Carolina	40	----------	5	x		
North Dakota	25	25	2	x		
Ohio	25	25	3			x
Oklahoma	25	----------	5		x [2]	
Oregon	20	20	5		x	
Pennsylvania	29	29	[4] 4			x
Rhode Island	20	20	2			x
South Carolina	30	----------	1	x		
South Dakota	10	10	2	x		
Tennessee	25	----------	2			x
Texas	35	----------	10		x	
Utah	25	----------	6	x		
Vermont	15	----------	1	----------	----------	----------
Virginia	23	----------	3			x
Washington	10	10	1			x
West Virginia	20	----------	2	x		
Wisconsin	25	25	5	x		
Wyoming	25	----------	2		x	

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[2] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona, Florida, and Oklahoma; 80 percent in Kansas; and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

[3] Biennial renewal.

[4] Fee for examination for out-of-State licensed dental hygienists is $20.

[5] On November 30 of each year funds in excess of $500 revert to the general fund.

Table 22. LICENSES ISSUED TO DENTAL HYGIENISTS BY STATE BOARDS

State	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965			
		Total	Renewal [1]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal [1]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement
Alabama	1	------	------	------	------	629	576	53	------
Alaska	1	------	------	------	------	[2] 56	------	------	------
Arizona	1	------	------	------	------	165	135	30	------
Arkansas	1	------	------	------	------	72	67	5	—
California	2	1,826	------	------	------	[2] 2,253	------	------	------
Colorado	1	318	257	61	------	331	------	------	------
Connecticut	1	1,378	1,302	58	18	1,498	1,426	50	22
Delaware	1	------	------	------	------	138	131	7	------
District of Columbia	1	------	------	------	------	393	360	33	------
Florida	1	------	------	------	------	[2] 849	------	------	------
Georgia	1	804	743	61	------	[2] 835	------	------	------
Hawaii	1	------	------	------	------	115	103	12	------
Idaho	1	------	------	------	------	50	42	8	------
Illinois	2	539	478	61	------	[3] 79	—	79	------
Indiana	2	------	------	------	------	[3] 86	—	86	—
Iowa	1	------	------	------	------	[2] 327	------	------	------
Kansas	1	------	------	------	------	270	250	20	------
Kentucky	1	------	------	------	------	164	138	26	—
Louisiana	1	------	------	------	------	141	115	26	------
Maine	1	------	------	------	------	143	134	5	4
Maryland	1	------	------	------	------	301	229	72	------
Massachusetts	1	------	------	------	------	882	750	102	30
Michigan	1	1,302	1,202	100	------	1,388	1,291	97	------
Minnesota	1	877	832	45	------	913	868	45	------
Mississippi	1	------	------	------	------	[2] 70	------	------	------
Missouri	1	------	------	------	------	271	237	34	—
Montana	1	------	------	------	------	72	67	5	------
Nebraska	1	------	------	------	------	67	61	6	—
Nevada	1	40	20	20	------	------	------	------	------
New Hampshire	2	135	125	6	4	------	------	------	------
New Jersey	1	------	------	------	------	841	781	60	------
New Mexico	1	------	------	------	------	[2] 80	------	14	—
New York	2	------	------	326	22	[2] 5,808	------	------	------
North Carolina	1	------	------	------	------	191	173	18	------
North Dakota	1	------	------	------	------	33	30	3	—
Ohio	1	------	------	------	------	734	627	[4] 107	------
Oklahoma	1	138	115	23	—	156	133	23	------
Oregon	1	------	------	------	------	275	------	------	------
Pennsylvania	2	110	—	110	—	1,968	------	------	------
Rhode Island	1	------	------	------	------	157	144	—	13
South Carolina	1	------	------	------	------	[2] 49	------	------	------
South Dakota	1	57	52	5	—	56	53	3	—
Tennessee	1	375	346	29	------	401	374	27	------
Texas	1	482	400	82	------	[2] 623	------	------	------
Utah	1	------	------	------	------	40	32	8	------
Vermont	1	------	------	------	------	[2] 190	------	------	------
Virginia	1	------	------	------	------	255	215	40	------
Washington	1	------	------	------	------	494	453	41	—
West Virginia	1	------	------	------	------	[2] 285	------	------	------
Wisconsin	1	------	------	------	------	1,048	1,001	47	—
Wyoming	1	------	------	------	------	31	27	4	------

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[1] Includes reinstatements.

[2] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965.

[3] Licenses in effect for the biennium in Illinois were 566 and in Indiana, 395.

[4] Total number of new licenses issued, including licenses issued by reciprocity or endorsement.

CHAPTER 5

DENTISTS

Dentists are licensed in all States and the District of Columbia. Licensing of the profession originated in Alabama in 1841 and by 1900 all but 11 States had enacted statutes (table 23).

Dental boards or committees are composed of 3 to 11 members; the usual membership consists of 5 dentists. In all States except California and Pennsylvania board membership is limited to members of the profession (table 24).

Licenses are issued by the dental boards in 41 States. In most of the remaining jurisdictions the department issues licenses based on the board's recommendation or certification. Provisions for granting temporary licenses to dental interns, teachers, or dentists employed in specific agencies exist in 18 States. Canadian-educated dentists may be licensed in all but five States; licensure of other foreign-educated dentists requires additional training in U.S. dental schools. All jurisdictions have the power to revoke or suspend licenses; the board has this function in 41 States (table 25).

A minimum of 6 years of education beyond high school is required for licensure in all States except Washington. In Washington, only 1 year of college is specified, but at least 2 years of college is an admission requirement to the 4-year dental program leading to the D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree. A basic science certificate is required for dental licensure in seven States. Written and practical examinations are required of applicants for initial licensure in all States; oral examinations in 24 States. A certificate from the National Board of Dental Examiners is accepted in lieu of the written examination in 40 jurisdictions (table 26).

Fees for application, examination, and initial license range from $25 to $100. Fees for renewal of licenses are from $1 to $30 and for licensure by reciprocity or endorsement, from $25 to $100. About one-third of the State licensing boards are financed through a State board account, one-third through a special fund in the State treasury, and one-third through the State general revenue fund (table 27).

Annual renewal of license is required in all but seven States where the renewal period is biennial. Licensure statistics are presented in table 28.

Table 23. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR DENTISTS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala	1841	C	Ky	1868	C	N. Dak	1885	C
Alaska	1913	C	La	1880	C	Ohio	1868	C
Ariz	1913	C	Maine	1891	C	Okla	1890	C
Ark	1887	C	Md	1884	C	Oreg	1887	C
Calif	1885	C	Mass	1887	C	Pa	1876	C
Colo	1889	C	Mich	1883	C	R. I	1888	C
Conn	1893	C	Minn	1885	C	S. C	1875	C
Del	1885	C	Miss	1892	C	S. Dak	1901	C
D. C	1892	C	Mo	1909	C	Tenn	1935	C
Fla	1887	C	Mont	1895	C	Tex	1889	C
Ga	1890	C	Nebr	1905	C	Utah	1909	C
Hawaii	1903	C	Nev	1895	C	Vt	1882	C
Idaho	1919	C	N. H	1895	C	Va	1886	C
Ill	1881	C	N. J	1893	C	Wash	1893	C
Ind	1879	C	N. Mex	1893	C	W. Va	1897	C
Iowa	1900	C	N. Y	1868	C	Wis	1885	C
Kans	1885	C	N. C	1879	C	Wyo	1905	C

[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Table 24. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DENTISTS

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	Dentists
Ala	Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Alaska	Board of Dental Examiners Department of Commerce	5	5
Ariz	State Dental Board	5	5
Ark	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Calif	Board of Dental Examiners Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	8	7
Colo	State Board of Dental Examiners Secretary of State	5	5
Conn	Dental Commission [2]	5	5
Del	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
D.C	Board of Dental Examiners Department of Occupations and Professions	5	5
Fla	State Board of Dental Examiners	7	7
Ga	Board of Dental Examiners Secretary of State	7	7
Hawaii	Board of Dental Examiners Department of Regulatory Agencies	7	7
Idaho	State Board of Dental Examiners Department of Law Enforcement	5	5
Ill	Dental Examining Committee [3] Department of Registration and Education	7	7
Ind	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Iowa	Board of Dental Examiners State Department of Health	5	5

Table 24. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DENTISTS —Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	Dentists
Kans	Dental Board [3]	3	3
Ky	State Board of Dental Examiners [3]	7	7
La	State Board of Dentistry	7	7
Maine	Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Md	State Board of Dental Examiners	6	6
Mass	Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
	Department of Civil Service and Registration		
Mich	State Board of Dentistry [3]	7	7
	Department of Licensing and Regulation		
Minn	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Miss	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Mo	Dental Board [3]	5	5
	Department of Education		
Mont	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Nebr	Board of Examiners in Dentistry	5	5
	Department of Health		
Nev	State Board of Dental Examiners [3]	7	7
N.H	State Dental Board	3	3
N.J	State Board of Dentistry	8	8
	Department of Law and Public Saftey		
N. Mex	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
N.Y	State Board of Dental Examiners	11	11
	State Education Department		
N.C	State Board of Dental Examiners	6	6
N. Dak	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Ohio	State Dental Board	5	5
Okla	Board of Governors of Registered Dentists [3]	8	8
Oreg	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Pa	State Dental Council and Examining Board	9	7
	Department of State		
R.I	Board of Examiners for Dentistry	3	3
	Department of Health		
S.C	State Board of Dental Examiners [3]	5	5
S. Dak	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Tenn	State Board of Dental Examiners [3]	6	6
Tex	State Board of Dental Examiners	6	6
Utah	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
	Department of Registration		
Vt	Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
	Secretary of State		
Va	State Board of Dental Examiners	6	6
Wash	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
	Department of Motor Vehicles		
W. Va	Board of Dental Examiners [3]	5	5
Wis	State Board of Dental Examiners	5	5
Wyo	State Board of Dental Examiners	3	3

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[1] All boards also license dental hygienists.

[2] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.

[3] Also licenses dental specialists.

Table 25. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DENTISTS

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses [1]		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [2]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [3]			Expiration date [4]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x		x	x	Sept. 30	July
Alaska	x	x	----------	x	x	Jan. 1 [5]	Dec.
Arizona	x	x		x	x	June 30	Apr.
Arkansas	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
California	x	x		x	x	Apr. 30 [5]	Mar.
Colorado	x	x		x	x	Feb. 28/29	Nov.
Connecticut	x	(6)		x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
Delaware	x	x	A	x	x	June 30	May
District of Columbia	x	(6)		(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Oct.
Florida	x	x	A, C	x	x	Sept. 30	---------
Georgia	x	x	B, C	x	x	Aug. 31	Aug.
Hawaii	x	x	C, D	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Idaho	x	x		(6)	(6)	June 30	Apr.
Illinois	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Mar. 31 [5]	Jan.
Indiana	x	(8)	A, B	x	x	Mar. 31 [5]	Jan.
Iowa	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	June 30	Apr.
Kansas	x	x		x	x	Nov. 30	Oct.
Kentucky	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Louisiana	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Maine	x	x	D	(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Nov.
Maryland	x	x	A, B, E	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Massachusetts	x	x	A	x	x	Mar. 31	Jan.
Michigan	x	x	C, D	x	x	Sept. 30	May
Minnesota	x	x		x	x	May 1	Jan.
Mississippi	x	x		x	x	Sept. 1	July
Missouri	x	x		x	x	June 30	Apr.
Montana	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Nebraska	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Feb. 28/29	Jan.
Nevada	x	x	C	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
New Hampshire	x	x		x	x	Mar. 31 [5]	Mar.
New Jersey	x	x	A, B	x	x	Oct. 31	Aug.
New Mexico	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
New York	x	(6)	E	(6)	(6)	Apr. 30 [5]	Feb.
North Carolina	x	x	C	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
North Dakota	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Ohio	x	x	A	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Oklahoma	x	x	A, C	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Oregon	x	x		x	x	Mar. 31	Jan.
Pennsylvania	x	x		x	x	Mar. 31 [9]	Feb.
Rhode Island	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Nov.
South Carolina	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
South Dakota	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
Tennessee	x	x	A, B	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Texas	x	x		x	x	Feb. 28/29	Jan.
Utah	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x		x	x	Apr. 30	---------
Virginia	x	x	B, C	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Washington	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Sept. 30	Sept.
West Virginia	x	x	A, B, D	x	x	Jan. 31	---------
Wisconsin	x	x		x	x	Sept. 30	Aug.
Wyoming	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.

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[1] All States except Arkansas, Hawaii, Indiana, Ohio, and Utah issue licenses to graduates of accredited Canadian schools. No State board issues licenses to other foreign-educated dentists without additional training in U.S. schools.

[2] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[3] Temporary or limited licenses or permits are issued to:

A—Dental interns.
B—Teachers in approved dental schools.
C—Dentists employed by State or county agencies.
D—Dentists practicing in charitable or social organizations.
E—Dentists employed in State registered hospitals, dispensaries, or infirmaries.

[4] Excludes grace period.

[5] Biennial, even years. In Alaska and New Hampshire renewal is biennial but whether even or odd years was not reported.

[6] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Connecticut the Department of Health issues licenses.

[7] The hearing officer in Maine and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have this function.

[8] Clerk of the Circuit Court in county of residence issues a license based on the certificate issued by the board.

[9] Biennial, odd years.

Table 26. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF DENTISTS

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Professional education [2] (years)	Basic science certificate	Examination		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [3]			Written [4]	Oral [5]	Practical
Alabama	21	x	6		x	x	x
Alaska	21	x	6		x [6]		x
Arizona	21	x	6		x		x
Arkansas	21	x	6		x	x	x
California	21		6		x		x
Colorado			6		x [6]		x
Connecticut			6		x [6]	x	x
Delaware	21	x	[7] 6		x	x	x
District of Columbia		xx	6		x	x	x
Florida	21	x	6		x	x	x
Georgia	21	x	6		x		x
Hawaii	21	x	6		x [6]		x
Idaho	21	xx	6		x	x	x
Illinois	21	xx	6		x [6]	x	x
Indiana	21	x	8		x		x
Iowa	21		6		x	-----------	x
Kansas	21	x	6		x [6]		x
Kentucky	21		6	x	x [6]		x
Louisiana	21	x	6	x	x		x
Maine	21	x	6		x [6]	x	x
Maryland	21		6		x [6]		x
Massachusetts	21	xx	6		x [6]	x	x
Michigan	21	xx	6		x [6]	x	x [8]
Minnesota		x	6		x	x	x
Mississippi	21	x	6		x		x
Missouri	21		6		x [6]		x
Montana	21	x	6		x		x
Nebraska	21	x	6		x [6]		x
Nevada	21	xx	6		x [6]	x	x
New Hampshire			6		x	x	x
New Jersey	21	x	6		x	x	x
New Mexico	21	x	6		x		x
New York		xx	6		x [6]	x	x
North Carolina	21		6		x	x	x
North Dakota	21	xx	6	x	x	x	x
Ohio	21	x	6		x	x	x
Oklahoma	21	x	6		x [6]	x	x
Oregon	21		6	x	x [6]	x	x
Pennsylvania	21	xx	6		x [6]		x
Rhode Island	21	x	6	x	x		x
South Carolina	21	x	6		x	x	x
South Dakota	21		6		x		x
Tennessee	21	x	6		x	x	x
Texas	21	x	6		x [6]	x	x
Utah	21		6	x	x [6]		x
Vermont	21	xx	6		x		x
Virginia	21		6		x [6]		x
Washington		xx	5		x [6]		x
West Virginia	21		6		x		x
Wisconsin		xx	6	x	x [6]		x
Wyoming	21	x	6		x		x

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[1] State residence of 1 year is required in Hawaii and 90 days in Utah. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is required in Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, and Texas.

[2] The 4-year dental program must be completed in a dental school accredited by the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association.

[3] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[4] All States except Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Wyoming will accept a certificate from the National Board of Dental Examiners in lieu of the written State board examination.

[5] Includes interview.

[6] Part or all of the written examination is prepared by the National Board of Dental Examiners.

[7] In addition 1 year of internship or service as a dental officer must be completed prior to licensure.

[8] Upper one-third of the graduates from the School of Dentistry of the University of Michigan and of the University of Detroit are excused.

Table 27. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DENTISTS

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [1]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$35	---	$4	x		
Alaska	25	$25	[2] 10		x	
Arizona	50	---	10		x [3]	
Arkansas	50	---	5	x		
California	70	---	[2] 20		x	
Colorado	50	---	8	x		
Connecticut	[4] 50	---	5			x
Delaware	60	---	10			x
District of Columbia	50	---	8			x
Florida	50	---	20		x [3]	
Georgia	50	---	3			x
Hawaii	50	---	9			x
Idaho	50	---	11		x	
Illinois	50	50	[2] 10			x
Indiana	25	25	[2] 10			x
Iowa	25	50	5		x	
Kansas	55	55	10		x [3]	
Kentucky	60	60	25		x	
Louisiana	50	---	10	x		
Maine	50	50	10	x		
Maryland	30	---	2		x	
Massachusetts	40	75	5			x
Michigan	35	---	10			x
Minnesota	25	25	5	x		
Mississippi	50	50	7	x		
Missouri	45	45	5		x	
Montana	50	---	7		x	
Nebraska	50	---	3		x [3]	
Nevada	100	---	25	x		
New Hampshire	50	50	[2] 5			x
New Jersey	50	---	8			x
New Mexico	58	---	8		x [5]	
New York	40	40	[2] 15			x
North Carolina	55	---	30	x		
North Dakota	75	75	5	x		
Ohio	50	50	11			x
Oklahoma	50	100	5		x [3]	
Oregon	62	---	12		x	
Pennsylvania	[6] 35	50	[2] 10			x
Rhode Island	50	50	5			x
South Carolina	50	---	1	x		
South Dakota	50	50	5	x		
Tennessee	50	---	4			x
Texas	50	50	12		x	
Utah	25	---	6	x		
Vermont	25	---	3	---	---	---
Virginia	30	30	5			x
Washington	25	50	5			x
West Virginia	35	---	3	x		
Wisconsin	25	50	7	x		
Wyoming	50	---	5		x	

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable. Excludes the $50 fee for the examination given by the National Board of Dental Examiners in those States where this examination is used.

[2] Biennial renewal.

[3] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona, Florida, and Oklahoma; 80 percent in Kansas; and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

[4] Nonresident fee is $100.

[5] On November 30 of each year funds in excess of $500 revert to the general fund.

[6] If an oral examination is required the fee is $60.

Table 28. LICENSES ISSUED TO DENTISTS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964			Licenses issued in 1965		
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination
Alabama	1	---------	---------	---------	1,441	1,391	50
Alaska	2	---------	---------	---------	[3] 300	---------	---------
Arizona	1	---------	---------	---------	936	871	65
Arkansas	1	---------	---------	---------	[3] 838	---------	---------
California	2	11,946	---------	---------	[3] 12,867	---------	---------
Colorado	1	1,690	1,601	89	[3] 1,750	---------	---------
Connecticut	1	2,724	2,641	83	2,845	2,775	70
Delaware	1	196	178	18	---------	---------	---------
District of Columbia	1	---------	---------	---------	1,015	984	31
Florida	1	---------	---------	---------	[3] 3,086	---------	---------
Georgia	1	2,054	1,948	106	---------	---------	---------
Hawaii	1	---------	---------	---------	591	572	19
Idaho	1	---------	---------	---------	580	560	20
Illinois	2	7,695	7,471	[3] 224	[3] 7,879	---------	[4] 232
Indiana	2	---------	2,869	---------	[5] 88	—	88
Iowa	1	---------	---------	---------	[3] 2,206	---------	---------
Kansas	1	---------	---------	---------	1,805	1,799	[4] 6
Kentucky	1	---------	---------	---------	1,507	1,459	48
Louisiana	1	---------	---------	---------	1,684	1,607	77
Maine	1	---------	---------	---------	440	427	13
Maryland	1	---------	---------	---------	2,164	2,025	139
Massachusetts	1	---------	---------	---------	4,116	3,916	200
Michigan	1	5,197	5,002	195	5,270	5,083	187
Minnesota	1	3,516	3,417	99	3,552	3,440	112
Missouri	1	---------	---------	---------	4,265	4,145	120
Montana	1	---------	---------	---------	537	516	21
Nebraska	1	1,404	---------	---------	1,465	1,407	58
Nevada	1	155	123	32	155	---------	---------
New Hampshire	2	---------	---------	---------	[3] 497	---------	---------
New Jersey	1	---------	---------	---------	[3] 5,796	---------	185
New Mexico	1	---------	---------	---------	543	525	18
New York	2	16,060	15,615	445	[3] 15,859	---------	---------
North Carolina	1	---------	---------	---------	1,560	1,497	63
North Dakota	1	---------	---------	---------	400	388	12
Ohio	1	---------	---------	---------	5,476	5,266	[4] 210
Oklahoma	1	1,297	1,252	45	1,311	1,263	48
Oregon	1	---------	---------	---------	[3] 2,319	---------	---------
Pennsylvania	2	---------	---------	251	8,559	---------	---------
Rhode Island	1	---------	---------	---------	530	516	[4] 14
South Carolina	1	---------	---------	---------	[3] 765	---------	---------
South Dakota	1	442	428	14	436	424	12
Tennessee	1	2,283	2,194	89	2,165	2,093	72
Texas	1	4,048	3,815	233	---------	---------	---------
Utah	1	---------	---------	---------	1,076	1,051	25
Vermont	1	---------	---------	---------	[3] 257	---------	---------
Virginia	1	---------	---------	---------	2,446	2,309	137
Washington	1	---------	---------	---------	3,023	2,922	101
West Virginia	1	---------	---------	---------	[3] 869	---------	---------
Wisconsin	1	---------	---------	---------	3,400	3,273	127
Wyoming	1	---------	---------	---------	266	261	5

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[1] Data not available for Mississippi.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965.

[4] Includes 1 license in Kansas, 22 in Ohio, and 14 in Rhode Island issued by reciprocity. No data are available on the number issued by reciprocity in Illinois.

[5] 2,957 licenses were in effect for the biennium.

CHAPTER 6

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

All States have enacted statutes for the licensing of *professional engineers.* The laws vary in coverage and usually do not provide for identification of specialties within the broad field of engineering. The lists of licensed engineers available from the State boards seldom identify sanitary engineers or others engaged in environmental health activities.

About two-thirds of the States provided the detailed information requested on the questionnaire. Information on nonresponse States was obtained from other sources whenever possible.

The laws date from 1907 in Wyoming to 1950 in the District of Columbia. Oklahoma and Wyoming are the only States that have optional registration laws which protect the use of the title (table 29). Licensing boards are usually composed entirely of professional engineers; some may include land surveyors and/or architects (table 30). Functions of these State boards include issuance, suspension, and revocation of licenses. Some of the boards issue temporary or provisional licenses to engineers licensed out of State until application procedures are completed or for temporary practice within the State. Other boards grant exemptions for temporary practice not exceeding 30 to 60 days (table 31).

Eight years of experience, or education and experience combined, are the usual requirements for licensure as a professional engineer. A 4-year engineering program approved by the Engineer's Council for Professional Development and 4 years of experience as an engineer-in-training satisfy qualifications for licensure. Graduate education in engineering may be substituted for 1 additional year of experience in some States. Credit for undergraduate education in other fields is given in a number of States, where completion of a 4-year college program is accepted in lieu of 2 years of experience. Applicants qualifying for licensure on the basis of 8 years of experience must pass the professional engineering examination. The examination may be waived for applicants who hold a bachelor's degree in engineering and have 4 years of experience, or for applicants who have 12 or more years of experience (table 32).

Fees for application, examination, and initial license are from $15 to $70; renewal fees range from $2 to $20. Fees for reciprocity or endorsement are from $10 to $50 (table 33).

The statistics in table 34 may include land surveyors and/or architects. Only two States provided counts of licenses issued to sanitary engineers.

Table 29. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala.	1935	C	Ky.	1938	C	N. Dak.	1943	---------
Alaska.	----	C	La.	1908	C	Ohio.	1933	---------
Ariz.	1921	C	Maine.	1936	C	Okla.	1935	V
Ark.	1925	C	Md.	1939	C	Oreg.	1919	C
Calif.	1929	C	Mass.	1941	C	Pa.	1927	C
Colo.	1919	C	Mich.	1919	C	R. I.	1938	---------
Conn.	1935	C	Minn.	1921	---------	S. C.	1922	---------
Del.	1941	C	Miss.	1928	C	S. Dak.	1925	---------
D. C.	1950	C	Mo.	1941	---------	Tenn.	1921	C
Fla.	1919	C	Mont.	1947	C	Tex.	1937	C
Ga.	1937	C	Nebr.	1937	---------	Utah.	1935	C
Hawaii.	----	C	Nev.	1919	C	Vt.	1939	C
Idaho.	1918	C	N. H.	1945	C	Va.	1920	C
Ill.	1941	C	N. J.	1922	C	Wash.	1935	C
Ind.	1921	C	N. Mex.	1935	C	W. Va.	1921	C
Iowa.	1919	---------	N. Y.	1920	C	Wis.	1917	---------
Kans.	1931	C	N. C.	1921	C	Wyo.	1907	V

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Voluntary (V) = only persons holding a license are authorized to use a particular title or official designation; unlicensed persons are not prohibited from working in this field, but they may not use the protected title.

Table 30. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

State [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [2]	Board members	
		Total	Professional engineers
Ala.	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	5	5
Ariz.	State Board of Technical Registration [3]	9	6
Ark.	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers	5	5
Calif.	Board of Registration for Civil and Professional Engineers Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	9	7
Conn.	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	5	5
Del.	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	7	4
D.C.	Board of Registration for Professional Engineers Department of Occupations and Professions	5	5
Fla.	State Board of Engineer Examiners	7	6
Ga.	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Secretary of State	5	4
Ill.	Professional Engineer Examining Committee Department of Registration and Education	9	9
Ind.	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	5	5
Kans.	State Board of Engineering Examiners	5	5
Ky.	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers	6	6
La.	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	7	—

Table 30. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS—Continued

State [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [2]	Board members: Total	Board members: Professional engineers
Maine	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers	5	5
Md	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	5	4
Mass	Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Department of Civil Service and Registration	6	6
Mich	State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors [3] Department of Licensing and Regulation	7	4
Miss	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	6	5
Nev	State Board of Registered Professional Engineers	7	7
N.H	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers Department of State	5	5
N.J	State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Department of Law and Public Safety	5	5
N. Mex	Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	5	5
N.Y	State Board of Examiners of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors State Education Department	5	5
N.C	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	5	4
Okla	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers	5	5
Oreg	Board of Engineering Examiners Department of Commerce	9	9
Pa	State Registration Board for Professional Engineers Department of State	6	5
Tenn	State Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners [3] Department of Insurance and Banking	6	3
Tex	State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers	6	6
Utah	Committee of Engineering Examiners Department of Registration	7	7
Vt	Board of Registration for Professional Engineers Secretary of State	3	3
Va	State Board for the Examination and Certification of Architects, Professional Engineers, and Land Surveyors [3] Department of Professional and Occupational Registration	9	3
W. Va	State Registration Board for Professional Engineers	5	5
Wyo	State Board of Examining Engineers	5	5

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] All boards also certify or register engineers-in-training. All boards except Arkansas, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia also license land surveyors.

[3] Also licenses architects.

Table 31. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

State [1]	Examination	Issuance of licenses		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [2]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [3]			Expiration date [4]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Sept.
Arkansas	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
California	x	x		x	x	--------	-----------
Connecticut	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Delaware	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
District of Columbia	x	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	Aug. 31	June
Florida	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Georgia	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Illinois	x	(5)		(5)	(5)	June 30 [6]	Apr.
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x	July 31 [7]	June
Kansas	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Kentucky	x	x			x	June 30	June
Maine	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Maryland	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	May
Massachusetts	x	x	x		x	June 30 [7]	May
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x	Date of issuance [8]	1 month prior
Mississippi	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	June
New Hampshire	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
New Jersey	x	x			x	Apr. 30	Mar.
New Mexico	x	x		x	x	Birth month [9]	1 month prior
New York	x	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	Oct. 31 [7]	Aug.
North Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Oklahoma	x	x			x	June 30	May
Oregon	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Pennsylvania	x	x	x	x	x	Oct. 31 [7]	Oct.
Tennessee	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Texas	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Utah	x	(5)		(5)	(5)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Virginia	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
West Virginia	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Wyoming	x	x			x	Dec. 31 [9]	Sept.

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[3] Temporary or provisional licenses are issued to out-of-State licensed engineers pending completion of application procedures or for temporary practice within State.

[4] Excludes grace period.

[5] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function.

[6] Biennial, odd years.

[7] Biennial, even years.

[8] Triennial from date of issuance.

[9] Biennial from date of issuance.

Table 32. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

State [1]	Personal qualifications [2]		Education and experience		Examination [3]		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [4]	College (years)	Experience (years)	Written [5]	Oral [6]	Practical
Alabama			—	[7] 8	x [8]		
Alaska	25		—	[9] 8	x	x	
Arizona	25		—	[7] 8	x [8]	x	
Arkansas	18		—	[7] 8	x	x	
California	25		—	[9] 6	x		
Colorado	25		—	8	x		
Connecticut			4	4	x		
Delaware			—	[9] 8	x [8]	x	x
District of Columbia	25	x	—	[9] 8	x [8]		
Florida	24		—	[10] 10	x		
Georgia	25		—	[9] 8	x [8]		
Idaho	21		—	[9] 8	x	x	x
Illinois	21		—	[7] 8	x	x	
Indiana			—	[9] 8	x		
Kansas			—	[9] 8	x [8]		
Kentucky			—	[7] 8	x		
Maine			—	[10] 12	x [8]	x	
Maryland			—	[7] 8	x [8]		
Massachusetts			—	[7] 8	x [8]		
Michigan	21		—	[7] 8	x		
Mississippi	21		—	[7] 8	x [8]		
Montana			—	[9] 8	x		
Nevada	21	xx	—	[9] 8	x [8]	x	
New Hampshire			—	[9] 8	x [8]		
New Jersey	25	xx	—	[9] 8	x		
New Mexico			—	[9] 8	x [8]	x	
New York	25	xx	—	[10] 12	x		
North Carolina	21	x	—	[10] 10	x	x	x
Oklahoma	25		—	[10] 8	x [8]		
Oregon			—	[9] 8	x [8]	x	
Pennsylvania	25	xx	—	[10] 12	x [8]		
Tennessee			—	[7] 8	x [8]	x	
Texas			—	[9] 8	x [8]		
Utah			—	[9] 8	x [8]		
Virginia	21	xx	—	[7] 10	x [8]		
Washington			—	[9] 8	x		
West Virginia			—	[9] 8	x [8]	x	
Wyoming			—	[9] 8	x		

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] State residence is required in Alaska, Idaho, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Tennessee. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is not required in any State.

[3] May waive examination if applicant has a bachelor's degree in engineering and 4 years of experience in Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Texas, or 3 years of experience in Oklahoma.

[4] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[5] In Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and New Jersey the board may waive the examination if the applicant is at least 35 years of age and has 12 years of experience (15 years in New Jersey) acceptable to the board. In Connecticut the applicant must be 50 years of age with 20 years of experience. Arkansas, the District of Columbia, and Montana require 12 years and Wyoming requires 20 years of experience with no minimum age specified.

[6] Includes interview.

[7] May substitute a maximum of 5 years of engineering school for all but 3 years of experience.

[8] Part or all of the examination is prepared by the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners.

[9] May substitute 4 years of engineering school for 4 years of experience.

[10] May substitute 4 years of engineering school for 5 years of experience in Oklahoma; 6 years in Florida and North Carolina; and 8 years in Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Table 33. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

State [1]	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [2]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$25	$25	$6		x	
Arizona	70	25	10		x	
Arkansas	25	25	5	x		
California	30	--------	[3] 14		x	
Connecticut	50	50	5			x
Delaware	30	30	6			x
District of Columbia	50	30	7			x
Florida	35	35	10		x [4]	
Georgia	15	15	5			x
Illinois	30	30	[3] 10			x
Indiana	25	25	[3] 10			x
Kansas	25	25	10		x [4]	
Kentucky	25	10	9	x		
Maine	20	20	2		x	
Maryland	25	[5] 25	5		x	
Massachusettes	25	10	[3] 4			x
Michigan	35	35	[6] 20			x
Mississippi	25	25	5	x		
Nevada	35	10	10	x		
New Hampshire	30	30	5			x
New Jersey	45	45	5	x		
New Mexico	40	[7] 20	[3] 16		x	
New York	40	40	[3] 15			x
North Carolina	45	45	10	x		
Oklahoma	25	25	5		x [4]	
Oregon	25	25	7		x	
Pennsylvania	25	25	[3] 10			x
Tennessee	25	25	5			x
Texas	25	10	5		x	
Utah	25	10	3	x		
Virginia	25	25	5		x	
West Virginia	25	15	7			x
Wyoming	15	15	[3] 8		x	

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] Includes fees for application, initial license, and inspection of credentials where such fees are applicable.

[3] Biennial renewal.

[4] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Florida and Oklahoma, and 80 percent in Kansas are used to finance the board.

[5] Fee for registration based on certification of the National Bureau of Engineer Registration is $10.

[6] Triennial renewal.

[7] Maximum fee.

Table 34. LICENSES ISSUED TO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964			Licenses issued in 1965		
		Total	Renewal [2]	New licenses [3]	Total	Renewal [2]	New licenses [3]
Alabama	1	--------	--------	--------	[4] 5,224	--------	481
Arizona [5]	1	3,902	3,582	320	--------	--------	--------
Connecticut	1	--------	--------	--------	[4] 3,900	--------	358
Delaware	1	--------	--------	--------	2,513	2,352	161
District of Columbia	1	--------	--------	--------	4,359	4,155	204
Florida	1	--------	--------	--------	6,123	5,520	603
Georgia	1	4,114	3,908	206	--------	--------	--------
Illinois	2	--------	--------	730	--------	16,269	--------
Indiana [5]	2	--------	--------	--------	7,197	--------	--------
Kansas	1	--------	--------	--------	[4] 4,344	--------	--------
Kentucky	1	--------	--------	--------	4,496	4,030	466
Maine	1	1,650	1,609	41	1,713	1,651	62
Maryland [5]	1	--------	--------	--------	[4] 3,970	--------	232
Massachusetts	2	--------	17,237	--------	[4] 593	8	585
Michigan [5]	3	3,630	3,184	446	[4] 8,293	--------	--------
Mississippi	1	3,136	2,869	267	--------	--------	--------
Nevada	1	--------	--------	175	--------	--------	--------
New Hampshire	1	1,617	--------	--------	1,482	1,359	123
New Jersey	1	--------	--------	--------	10,200	--------	--------
New Mexico	2	--------	--------	--------	[7] 2,806	--------	--------
New York	2	--------	--------	--------	[4] 775	--------	775
North Carolina	1	3,633	3,164	469	--------	--------	--------
Oklahoma	1	--------	--------	--------	[4] 5,629	--------	386
Oregon	1	3,481	3,301	180	[4] 3,586	--------	--------
Pennsylvania [6]	2	--------	--------	--------	17,574	16,691	883
Tennessee	1	3,458	3,231	227	[4] 3,412	--------	--------
Texas	1	--------	--------	--------	20,734	19,635	1,099
Utah	1	--------	--------	--------	2,060	2,019	41
Virginia	1	3,441	--------	--------	3,799	3,450	349
Washington	2	--------	--------	--------	([8])	--------	--------
West Virginia	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	300
Wyoming	2	699	603	96	[4] 1,275	606	--------

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Includes initial licenses issued by examination or inspection of credentials where examination is waived; and licenses issued by reciprocity or endorsement.

[4] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965 are as shown except for Massachusetts with 18,016 and New York with 22,738.

[5] Statistics shown include land surveyors and/or architects.

[6] Fiscal year data.

[7] Approximately 59 are sanitary engineers.

[8] Data not available for all engineers. The total number of licenses in effect for sanitary engineers in 1965 was 29.

CHAPTER 7

MIDWIVES

Twenty-three States and the District of Columbia have licensing or registration laws for lay *midwives*. At least eight States issue work permits or provide other means for control of midwifery practice. Four States (and New York City) have licensing laws for nurse midwives. The tables in this chapter have information on the laws and regulations for lay midwives only.

Of the 23 States that have licensing or registration laws for lay midwives, 5 no longer issue new licenses although they continue to renew those already in existence. These States are Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, and Illinois. Ohio and Wyoming have not issued any licenses for 20 years and did not provide data on requirements. On the other hand, Washington State, which has not issued any licenses for 32 years, did provide data. Louisiana provided two sets of information—one for Orleans Parish and the other for the balance of the State. North Carolina provided data for Pitt County as representative of all counties in that State. In North Carolina regulation of midwives is administered at the county level.

The State laws were enacted between 1891 and 1957. The administering agency is usually the State department of health or board of medical examiners (table 35). In no State is there a requirement that midwives be members of the board.

Regulations pertaining to this occupation cover examination, initial license, and renewal. In some States the examination is conducted locally (table 36). The renewal period is annual in 11 States and the District of Columbia and biennial in 2 States, while 2 have no renewal provisions (table 39).

Completion of a midwifery course is specified in most licensing States. Attendance at midwifery courses or conferences is also required for renewal of the license in Florida, New Mexico, North Carolina, and West Virginia. Endorsement by a registered physician is an additional qualification in some States, New Jersey, for example. A written examination is not required in Delaware, Florida, North Carolina (Pitt County), or West Virginia (table 37).

Examination fees are as high as the $35 charged in the District of Columbia; renewal fees, as high as the $10 charged in Indiana. A reciprocity fee of $50 is charged in the District of Columbia (table 38).

The total number of midwives has been decreasing. In 1965, fewer than 5,000 midwives could be enumerated through licenses (including registrations and certificates) and work permits. The following data are summarized from the accompanying table 39 and from PHS Publication Number 1509.[1]

Alabama	662
Arizona	13
Arkansas	245
Connecticut	5
Delaware	2
Florida	179
Georgia	290
Hawaii	4
Illinois	7
Indiana	1
Kentucky	247
Louisiana	192
Maryland	22
Minnesota	6
Mississippi	768
Missouri	26
New Jersey	39
New Mexico	63
North Carolina	107
Oklahoma	30
South Carolina	455
Tennessee	1,000 estimated
Texas	
Virginia	486
West Virginia	43

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[1] National Center for Health Statistics: *Health Resources Statistics, Health Manpower 1965.* Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966. Page 107.

Table 35. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT, NATURE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR MIDWIVES

State [1]	First enactment	Nature of present act [2]	Name of licensing or certifying board and organization within department of government	Board members	
				Total	Midwives
Del.	1920	C	State Board of Health	8	—
D.C.	1896	C	Department of Occupations and Professions [3]	-------	-------
Fla.	1931	C	State Board of Health [4]	5	—
Ga.	1955	C	Department of Public Health	-------	-------
Hawaii	1931	C	Department of Health	-------	-------
Ind.	1897	C	State Board of Medical Registration and Examination [5]	7	—
Ky.	-----	C	State Department of Health	-------	-------
La.[6]	1900	C	State Board of Medical Examiners [5]	5	—
Orleans Parish	1952	C	Board of Health	-------	-------
Md.	1924	C	State Department of Health	-------	-------
Minn.	1891	C	State Board of Medical Examiners [5]	8	—
N.J.	1892	C	State Board of Medical Examiners [5] Department of Law and Public Safety	12	—
N. Mex.	1937	C	Department of Public Health	-------	-------
N.C.	1957	C	(7)	-------	-------
Ohio [8]	1896	C	State Medical Board [5] Department of Education.	8	—
Va.	1919	C	State Department of Health	-------	-------
Wash.	1917	C	Department of Motor Vehicles Division of Professional Licensing	-------	-------
W. Va.	1925	C	State Board of Health	-------	-------
Wyo.[8]	1899	C	State Board of Medical Examiners [5]	5	—

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[1] Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, and Illinois do not issue new licenses but do renew existing ones.

[2] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

[3] The Board of Examiners in Midwifery which is inactive at present is the certifying agency for the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Arts.

[4] Also licenses clinical laboratory directors and medical technologists.

[5] For other occupations licensed by the board see table 82.

[6] All parishes except Orleans Parish.

[7] The county board or department of health is the licensing agency in each county. All other tables dealing with midwives refer to licensing of midwives by the Pitt County Board of Health.

[8] No data available on requirements for licensure of midwives since no licenses have been issued for 20 years.

Table 36. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF MIDWIVES

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [1]	
		Initial	Renewal			Expiration date [2]	Mailing date
Delaware	(3)	x	x	x	x	July 31	July
District of Columbia	x	x	x	(4)	(4)	Dec. 31	Dec.
Florida	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	--------
Hawaii	x	x	x	x	x	Jan. 31	Jan.
Indiana	x	(5)	x		x	June 30 [6]	June
Kentucky	x [7]	x	x		x	Dec. 31	--------
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Orleans Parish	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	--------
Maryland	x [7]	x	x	x	x	Date of issuance [8]	Jan.
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x	Apr.	Mar.
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
New Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	--------
North Carolina							
Pitt County	x	x	x	x	x	Jan. 31	--------
Virginia	x	x	(5)	x	x	-----------	--------
Washington	x	x		x	x	-----------	--------
West Virginia		x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.

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[1] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[2] Excludes grace period.

[3] This is the function of the Deputy State Health Officer in the county where applicant resides.

[4] The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has this function.

[5] In Indiana the Clerk of the Circuit Court in county of residence of applicant issues the license on the basis of certificate issued by the board. In Virginia renewals are issued on request.

[6] Biennial, even years.

[7] In Kentucky the examination is conducted by the local health department. In Maryland, the State Department of Health appoints 2 local physicians to give the examination.

[8] Biennial, odd years.

Table 37. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF MIDWIVES

State	Personal qualifications [1]			Education and experience			Examination		
	Minimum age (years)	Maximum age (years)	Citizenship [2]	Literacy	Midwifery course	Experience	Written	Oral [3]	Practical
Delaware	21			x				x	x
District of Columbia				(4)	x	(5)	x		
Florida	21			x	(6)			x	x
Georgia				x	x		x	x	x
Hawaii	21			x	x		x	x	
Indiana			xx	(4)	x	(7)	x		
Louisiana	21		x	x	x		x		
Orleans Parish	18	50	xx	x	x		x		
Kentucky	20	55		x	x		x		x
Maryland	21			x	x		x		
Minnesota				(4)	x		x	x	
New Jersey				x	x		x	x	
New Mexico	21			x	x		x	x	
North Carolina [8]									
Pitt County	21	65	x	x	x	(7)		x	x
Virginia	21	65	x	x		(5)	x	x	x
Washington				x	x		x	x	
West Virginia	21			x	(9)				

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[1] State residence of 1 year is required in Arkansas, Florida, and North Carolina. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States except New Mexico. Physical examination including serology and chest X-ray is required in all States except the District of Columbia, Indiana, Louisiana, Washington, and West Virginia. Physical examination is also required for renewal of license in Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, New Mexico, and North Carolina.

[2] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[3] Includes interview.

[4] High school graduation required. In Indiana an associate degree is also required.

[5] The District of Columbia requires attendance of a minimum of 25 labor cases. Virginia requires observation of a minimum of 5 hospital deliveries.

[6] Midwifery course or 1-year apprenticeship under a licensed midwife and observation of 15 deliveries in an approved hospital maternity service.

[7] Indiana requires 2 years of hospital training and North Carolina requires 1 year of hospital maternity service or apprenticeship.

[8] Training of new midwives is not sanctioned by the State Board of Health. However, if local county officials deem it necessary the State Board of Health advises these additional requirements as minimum: maximum age 45, high school graduation, and a written examination.

[9] Midwifery course or a statement from a licensed physician that the applicant has attended 5 mothers and new-born infants and been duly instructed in their care.

Table 38. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF MIDWIVES

State	Fees charged by board		Method of financing the board		
	Examination [1]	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Delaware	—	—			x
District of Columbia	[2] $35	$4			x
Florida	—	—			x
Georgia	----------	----------			x
Hawaii	10	2			x
Indiana	15	[3] 10	x		
Kentucky	—	—			x
Louisiana	10	1	x		
Orleans Parish	----------	2	----------	----------	----------
Maryland	—	[3] —			x
Minnesota	[4] 2	1		x	
New Jersey	25	5		x	
New Mexico	—	—			x
North Carolina Pitt County	—	—	----------	----------	----------
Virginia	—	(5)			x
Washington	15	(5)			x
West Virginia	1	1			x

[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.
[2] Fee for licensure by reciprocity is $50.
[3] Biennial renewal.
[4] Fee for license granted on basis of diploma is $1.
[5] No renewal required.

Table 39. LICENSES ISSUED TO MIDWIVES BY STATE BOARDS

State	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964			Licenses issued in 1965		
		Total	Renewal [1]	New licenses [2]	Total	Renewal [1]	New licenses [2]
Delaware	1	3	3	—	2	2	—
District of Columbia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1	191	--------	--------	179	--------	--------
Georgia	1	320	320	—	290	290	—
Hawaii	1	4	4	—	4	4	—
Indiana	2	2	2	—	[3] —	—	—
Kentucky	1	--------	--------	--------	247	--------	--------
Louisiana [4]	1	6	6	—	6	6	—
Orleans Parish	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Maryland	2	—	—	—	22	22	—
Minnesota	1	6	6	—	6	6	—
New Jersey	1	67	67	—	39	39	—
New Mexico	1	--------	--------	--------	63	63	—
North Carolina [5]							
Pitt County	1	--------	--------	--------	4	4	—
Ohio	--------	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	(6)	17	3	14	[3] 4	—	4
Washington [7]	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	1	48	--------	--------	43	--------	--------
Wyoming	--------	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Includes reinstatements.

[2] Includes initial licenses issued by examination and inspection of credentials.

[3] Total number of licenses in 1965 was 1 in Indiana, and 486 in Virginia.

[4] There are an additional 185 unlicensed persons instructed and supervised by local health units for emergency service.

[5] Total number of licensed midwives in North Carolina in 1966 was 107.

[6] Renewal not required. In Virginia renewals are issued on request.

[7] No licenses have been issued for 32 years.

CHAPTER 8

NATUROPATHS

Naturopaths are specifically licensed in at least five States and the District of Columbia (table 40). The absence of a State from this list does not imply that there are no licensed naturopaths. In Illinois, for example, naturopaths could be covered by the medical practice act. Texas and Virginia laws provide for naturopaths on examining boards but no information is available on licensing practices. Elsewhere licensing powers have been abolished and no new licenses are being issued; for example, in 1965 naturopathic licenses renewed in California numbered 66 and in Florida, 136.

In addition to Doctors of Naturopathy (N.D.) there are other limited branches of medicine; these have not been included in this study. In the State of Washington the Drugless Therapeutics Examining Committee functions in four separate and coordinate systems: food science, mechano-therapy, suggestive therapeutics, and physcultopathy. The Ohio law states which branches are to be specified on certificates issued by the State Medical Board to limited practitioners. No attempt has been made to collect information on these drugless healers who are few in number.

All six of the licensing boards or committees for naturopathy are composed of three members of that occupation (table 40). These agencies or the departments to which they are attached give the examination prior to the issuance of the initial license and have powers of license suspension or revocation (table 41). License renewal is annual except in Connecticut where it is biennial.

All States require 4,500 hours of classroom instruction or 4 years' attendance at an approved school of naturopathy. These schools are subject to inspection and approval by the licensing board or committee. In four of the six States 2 years of college are required prior to the naturopathic schooling. Half of the States require 1 year of internship or apprenticeship (table 42).

Successful completion of a written examination is required in all licensing jurisdictions. Fees for the application, examination, and initial license range from $25 to $75 while fees for renewal licenses are from $4 to $10 (table 43).

Table 40. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT, NATURE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR NATUROPATHS

State [1]	First enactment	Nature of present act [2]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members: Total	Board members: Naturopaths
Ariz.	1935	C	Naturopathic Board of Examiners	3	3
Conn.	1923	C	State Board of Natureopathic Examiners Department of Health	3	3
D.C.	1896	C	Board of Examiners in Naturopathy [3] Department of Occupations and Professions	3	3
Hawaii	1925	C	State Board of Examiners in Naturopathy Department of Regulatory Agencies	3	3
Oreg.	1927	C	State Board of Naturopathic Examiners	3	3
Utah	1931	C	State Naturopathic Examining Committee Department of Registration	3	3

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[1] California and Florida do not issue new licenses, but do renew existing ones.

[2] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

[3] This board is the certifying agency for the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Arts.

Table 41. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF NATUROPATHS

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal		
		Initial	Renewal			Renewal period (years)	Expiration date [1]	Mailing date
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x	1	Dec. 31	Dec.
Connecticut	x	(2)	(2)	x	x	2	Jan. 31[3]	Nov.
District of Columbia	x	(2)	(2)	(4)	(4)	1	Dec. 31	Nov.
Hawaii	x	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	Jan. 31	Nov.
Oregon	x	x	x	x	x	1	Dec. 31	Nov.
Utah	x	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	Dec. 31	Sept.

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[1] Excludes grace period.

[2] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Hawaii the Department of Health has this function.

[3] Biennial, odd years.

[4] The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has this function.

Table 42. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF NATUROPATHS

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Education and experience			Examination [2]		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [3]	College (years)	School of naturopathy (years)	Experience (years)	Written	Oral [4]	Practical
Arizona	21	x	—	4	—	x	x	x
Connecticut	21	x	2	4	—	x		
District of Columbia	21		2	4	1	x		
Hawaii			2	4	—	x		
Oregon	21	x	2	4	1	x	x	
Utah	21		1	4	1	x		

---

[1] State residence is required in Connecticut, Hawaii, and Utah. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is not required in any State.

[2] All States except Connecticut and Hawaii also require a basic science certificate.

[3] x = full citizenship.

[4] Includes interview.

Table 43. FINANCIAL PRACTICES AND STATISTICS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF NATUROPATHS

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board			Licenses in effect, 1965	
	Examination [1]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund	Total	Active State practitioners
Arizona	$50	$100	$10		x [2]		100	53
Connecticut	50	------	[3] 10			x	47	29
District of Columbia	35	50	4			x	---------	---------
Hawaii	75	------	7			x	14	13
Oregon	25	------	10		x [2]		148	121
Utah	25	------	10	x			42	---------

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[2] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona and Oregon are used to finance the board.

[3] Biennial renewal.

CHAPTER 9

PRACTICAL NURSES

Practical nurses (L.P.N.) are licensed in 48 States and the District of Columbia, and *vocational nurses* (L.V.N.) in California and Texas. In 22 States and D.C. the law is voluntary, protecting the title; in the other States the law is compulsory, regulating practice.

Although the first State law was enacted in 1913, the majority of the laws were passed after 1945 (table 44).

The licensing agency is a board of practical nurse examiners in 7 States and the District of Columbia, while the board of nursing functions in the other 43 States. In 19 instances the boards contain no L.P.N. members (table 45).

All States renew licenses and have provisions for licensing foreign-educated applicants. In addition about half of the boards issue temporary licenses. In six States the department acting on the board's recommendation issues licenses (table 46).

With the exception of 16 States a minimum age requirement of 18 to 20 years must be met. High school graduation is also required in six States. Waiver of the educational requirements, which involve from 9 to 15 months of vocational training, is no longer permitted in most States. Applicants must also pass a written examination (table 47).

The fee for application, examination, and initial license is usually $15 but may vary from $5 to $30. Renewal fees are frequently from $2 to $5. The boards are financed by fees deposited in State board accounts in 12 States and in special funds in the State treasury in 22 States. Financing through the general revenue fund in the other 17 States is usually limited to the amount of fees collected (table 48).

As of 1966 licenses are renewed biennially in 12 States, and annually in all others (table 49). In the renewal period ending in 1965 approximately 350,000 licenses were issued to practical nurses About 282,000 practical nurses were employed in January 1966 according to a U.S. Public Health Service estimate.

In addition to practical nurses California licenses "certified psychiatric technicians". Employment in a psychiatric nursing unit for 2 years may be substituted for the required 1 year of vocational training.

Michigan also licenses psychiatric attendant nurses and trained attendants. No information is available on requirements for the latter group. For licensure as a licensed psychiatric attendant nurse (L.P.A.N.) the applicant must have completed the eighth grade and a 9-month course in an approved school or training program.

Table 44. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR PRACTICAL NURSES

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala	1945	V	Ky	1950	C	N. Dak	1947	V
Alaska	1953	C	La	1948	C	Ohio	1956	V
Ariz	1952	V	Maine	1945	V	Okla	1953	V
Ark	1947	C	Md	1922	C	Oreg	1949	V
Calif	1951	V	Mass	1941	V	Pa	1919	C
Colo	1957	C	Mich	1952	V	R. I	1948	C
Conn	1935	C	Minn	1947	V	S. C	1947	V
Del	1955	C	Miss	1954	V	S. Dak	1949	C
D. C	1960	V	Mo	1953	V	Tenn	1945	C
Fla	1913	C	Mont	1953	C	Tex	1951	V
Ga	1953	C	Nebr	1955	V	Utah	1949	C
Hawaii	1947	C	Nev	1949	C	Vt	1951	C
Idaho	1947	C	N. H	1951	C	Va	1946	V
Ill	1951	C	N. J	1947	C	Wash	1949	V
Ind	1921	V	N. Mex	1953	V	W. Va	1957	C
Iowa	1949	C	N. Y	1938	C	Wis	1943	V
Kans	1949	V	N. C	1947	C	Wyo	1955	C

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[1] Compulsory (C) = Only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Voluntary (V) = Only persons holding a license are authorized to use a particular title or official designation, unlicensed persons are not prohibited from working in this field, but may not use the protected title.

Table 45. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PRACTICAL NURSES

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members: Total	Board members: Licensed practical nurses
Ala	Board of Nursing	6	1
Alaska	Board of Nursing Department of Commerce	5	—
Ariz	State Board of Nursing and the Practical Nurse Committee	10	5
Ark	Board of Nurse Examiners [2] and the Practical Nurse Division	6	3
Calif	Board of Vocational Nurse Examiners [3] Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	11	5
Colo	Board of Licensed Practical Nurse Examiners Secretary of State	5	3
Conn	Board of Examiners for Nursing [4]	5	—
Del	Board of Nursing	5	—
D.C	Practical Nurses' Examining Board Department of Occupations and Professions	7	3
Fla	State Board of Nursing	7	2
Ga	Board of Examiners of Practical Nurses Secretary of State	4	4
Hawaii	Board of Nursing Department of Regulatory Agencies	5	—
Idaho	State Board of Nursing [5] Department of Law Enforcement	5	—
Ill	Committee of Nurse Examiners Department of Registration and Education	7	—
Ind	State Board of Nurses' Registration and Nursing Education	5	—
Iowa	Board of Nursing	5	—
Kans	State Board of Nursing	5	—
Ky	Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	10	3
La	State Board of Practical Nurse Examiners	9	2
Maine	State Board of Nursing	5	—
Md	State Board of Examiners of Nurses	5	—
Mass	Board of Registration in Nursing Department of Civil Service and Registration	12	1
Mich	Board of Nursing [3] Department of Licensing and Regulation	9	3
Minn	Board of Nursing [6]	10	1
Miss	Nurses' Board of Examination and Registration	7	2
Mo	State Board of Nursing Department of Education	7	2
Mont	State Board of Nursing	8	3
Nebr	State Board of Nursing	5	1
Nev	State Board of Nursing	7	2
N.H	State Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration Department of Education	5	—
N.J	Board of Nursing Department of Law and Public Safety	5	—
N. Mex	Board of Nursing	7	—
N.Y	Board of Examiners of Nurses State Education Department	15	4
N.C	Board of Nursing	12	3
N. Dak	State Board of Nursing	7	2
Ohio	State Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	8	3
Okla	Board of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education	8	3

Table 45. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PRACTICAL NURSES—Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	Licensed practical nurses
Oreg	State Board of Nursing	7	2
Pa	State Board of Nursing Examiners [7] Department of State	6	—
R.I	Board of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education Department of Health	5	—
S.C	State Board of Nursing	5	—
S. Dak	Board of Nursing	8	2
Tenn	Board of Nursing Department of Insurance and Banking	11	2
Tex	Board of Vocational Nurse Examiners	9	3
Utah	State Board of Nursing Department of Registration	7	2
Vt	State Board of Nursing Secretary of State	6	2
Va	State Board of Examiners of Nurses [3]	6	1
Wash	State Board of Practical Nurse Examiners Department of Motor Vehicles	5	2
W. Va	State Board of Examiners for Practical Nurses	7	2
Wis	State Board of Nursing [8]	10	—
Wyo	State Board of Nursing	3	—

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[1] In all States except California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia the board also licenses professional nurses.

[2] For purposes of licensing practical nurses the board is composed of 3 regular R.N. members.

[3] The board also licenses certified psychiatric technicians in California, psychiatric attendant nurses and trained attendants in Michigan, and tuberculosis nurses in Virginia.

[4] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.

[5] The Advisory Council of Licensed Practical Nurses, composed of 3 L.P.N.'s, is responsible for consulting with the board and advising on matters relating to education and discipline of practical nurses.

[6] 1 L.P.N., 1 M.D. and 1 hospital administrator are added to the board:

[7] A 3-member committee including 2 L.P.N.'s appointed by the board assists in establishing rules and regulations.

[8] Licensure by examination is the function of the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses, a statutory committee appointed by the board. The State Department of Nurses serves as the administrative agency.

Table 46. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PRACTICAL NURSES

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses			License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [1]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [2]	To foreign educated			Expiration date [3]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x	x	x	x	x	Sept. 30	July
Alaska	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	---------
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Arkansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	Apr. 30	Dec.
California	x	x		x	x	x	July 31 [4]	June
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	Apr.
Connecticut	x	x [5]	x	x	x	x	Jan. 31 [4]	Dec.
Delaware	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
District of Columbia	x	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁶)	(⁶)	June 30	Apr.
Florida	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31 [7]	Dec.
Georgia	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Hawaii	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	May
Idaho	x	x	x	x	(⁵)	(⁵)	June 30	May
Illinois	x	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Apr. 30	Mar.
Indiana	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31 [4]	Aug.
Iowa	x	x	x	x	(⁶)	(⁶)	June 30	---------
Kansas	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Sept.
Kentucky	x	x	x	x	x	x	Oct. 31	July
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Maine	x	x		x	(⁶)	(⁶)	June 30	Apr.
Maryland	x	x		x	x	x	Jan. 31 [4]	Dec.
Massachusetts	x	x		x	x	x	Birthday	6 weeks prior
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x	x	Birthday	Quarterly
Minnesota	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Mississippi	x	x	x	x	x	x	July 31	---------
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	Mar.
Montana	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Nebraska	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x	x	Feb. 28 [4]	Dec.
New Hampshire	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31 [7]	---------
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
New Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x	Month after birth month [4]	1 month prior
New York	x	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Aug. 31 [4]	May
North Carolina	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31 [7]	Nov.
North Dakota	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Ohio	x	x		x	x	x	Aug. 31	June
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	Jan.
Oregon	x	x		x	x	x	June 30 [4]	May
Pennsylvania	x	x		x	x	x	June 30 [4]	May
Rhode Island	x	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Mar. 1	Dec.
South Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	---------
South Dakota	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Tennessee	x	x	x	x	x	x	Feb. 1	---------
Texas	x	x	x	x	x	x	Aug. 31	June
Utah	x	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	---------
Virginia	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Washington	x	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	Dec. 31	Dec.
West Virginia	x	x		x	x	x	June 30	May
Wisconsin	(⁸)	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	June
Wyoming	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.

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[1] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[2] Temporary licenses or permits are issued to qualified applicants pending examination or completion of endorsement procedures. In Connecticut temporary permits are issued to persons licensed in another State for temporary practice within State.

[3] Excludes grace period.

[4] Biennial, even years.

[5] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Connecticut the Department of Health is responsible for issuing license renewals.

[6] The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the district court of the county in which the licentiate resides in Iowa, and the Administrative Hearing Commissioner in Maine have this function.

[7] Biennial, odd years. No information is available on the renewal year for North Carolina.

[8] This is the function of the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses.

Table 47. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF PRACTICAL NURSES

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Education		Written examination [5]
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [2]	High school [3] (years)	Vocational training [4] (years)	
Alabama		xx	4	1	x
Alaska	18		2	1	x
Arizona	18	xx	[6] 2	1	x
Arkansas			—	1	x
California	17	xx	2	1	x
Colorado		xx	2	1	x
Connecticut	19		[6] 4	1	x
Delaware	18		2	1	x
District of Columbia	18		2	1	x
Florida	18	xx	2	1	x
Georgia	18	x	2	1	x
Hawaii			2	1	x
Idaho			4	1	x
Illinois	18	xx	2	1	x
Indiana	18	xx	2	1	x
Iowa	18		----------	1	x
Kansas	18	xx	[6] 2	1	x
Kentucky	18		[6] 3	1	x
Louisiana	18	xx	[6] 2	1	x
Maine			1	1	x
Maryland	18		2	1	x
Massachusetts		xx	2	(7)	x
Michigan	19		—	[8] 1	x
Minnesota	18		—	[8] 1	x
Mississippi			4	1	x
Missouri	18		2	1	x
Montana			2	1	x
Nebraska	18	xx	2	1	x
Nevada	18		2	1	x
New Hampshire	18		----------	1	x
New Jersey	18		2	1	x
New Mexico			—	1	x
New York	[9] 18		—	[8] 1	x
North Carolina			1	1	x
North Dakota	18	xx	—	[8] 1	x
Ohio	18		2	1	x
Oklahoma			2	1	x
Oregon	18		4	[8] 1	x
Pennsylvania	18	xx	—	[8] 1	x
Rhode Island	18		2	1	x
South Carolina	20	xx	----------	1	x
South Dakota		xx	—	1	x
Tennessee	19		----------	1	x
Texas	18	xx	2	1	x
Utah			2	1	x
Vermont	18		4	1	x
Virginia	18		—	[8] 1	x
Washington	19		2	[8] 1	x
West Virginia	18		1	1	x
Wisconsin	18	xx	2	[8] 1	x
Wyoming			2	1	x

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[1] State residence is required in Arkansas. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. A statement of good health is required in Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Washington.

[2] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[3] Based on 4 years of high school.

[4] Programs are those approved by the board. In Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming study in a professional nursing school may be substituted if the applicant has successfully completed theory and experience in medical, surgical, pediatric, and obstetrical nursing.

[5] Written test required in all States is prepared through the American Nurses' Association (ANA) Council of State Boards of Nursing and the National League for Nursing (NLN) Test Construction Unit and Evaluation Service.

[6] Completion of 8th grade is required if applicant is over 25 years of age in Arizona, Kansas, and Louisiana, and over 40 in Nebraska; and 2 years of high school if applicant is over 20 years of age in Connecticut, and over 25 in Kentucky.

[7] 15 months.

[8] Academic year.

[9] Limitations upon practice until age 19.

Table 48. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PRACTICAL NURSES

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination[1]	Endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$15	$15	$4		x	
Alaska	25	25	5			x
Arizona	25	25	4		x[2]	
Arkansas	20	20	3	x		
California	15	15	[3]15		x	
Colorado	30	30	5		x	
Connecticut	25	25	[3]8			x
Delaware	15	15	5			x
District of Columbia	20	20	4			x
Florida	15	15	[3]4		x[2]	
Georgia	10	10	3			x
Hawaii	10	10	3			x
Idaho	30	30	5		x	
Illinois	15	15	5			x
Indiana	15	15	[3]4			x
Iowa	20	10	4	x		
Kansas	15	15	3		x[2]	
Kentucky	25	10	4		x	
Louisiana	10	[4]17	3	x		
Maine	20	15	2		x	
Maryland	10	10	[3]2		x	
Massachusetts	10	10	1			x
Michigan	15	15	3			x
Minnesota	15	15	2		x	
Mississippi	15	15	2	x		
Missouri	10	10	2		x	
Montana	25	25	5		x	
Nebraska	25	25	2		x	
Nevada	27	20	[3]10	x		
New Hampshire	15	15	[3]3			x
New Jersey	20	10	2		x	
New Mexico	15	15	[3]5		x	
New York	15	15	[3]3			x
North Carolina	20	20	[3]5	x		
North Dakota	15	15	3	x		
Ohio	15	15	2			x
Oklahoma	15	15	4	x		
Oregon	10	10	[3]4		x	
Pennsylvania	5	5	[3]2			x
Rhode Island	15	15	2			x
South Carolina	15	15	3	x		
South Dakota	15	15	2	x		
Tennessee	15	15	3	x		
Texas	10	10	2		x	
Utah	15	15	4	x		
Vermont	20	20	3		x	
Virginia	20	20	2			x
Washington	20	20	3			x
West Virginia	15	15	5		x	
Wisconsin	15	15	5		x[2]	
Wyoming	12	12	2		x	

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[2] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona and Florida; 80 percent in Kansas; and 95 percent in Wisconsin are used to finance the board.

[3] Biennial renewal.

[4] Includes $2 evaluation fee.

Table 49. LICENSES ISSUED TO PRACTICAL NURSES BY STATE BOARDS

State	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964[1]					Licenses issued in 1965[1]				
		Total	Renewal[2]	Examination	Endorsement	Waiver	Total	Renewal[2]	Examination	Endorsement	Waiver
Alabama	1	4,067	3,630	389	48	-----	4,524	3,985	473	66	------
Alaska	1	206	164	22	20	-----	239	169	39	31	------
Arizona	1	1,952	1,717	123	112	-----	2,059	1,785	170	104	------
Arkansas	1	3,879	3,527	325	27	-----	4,349	3,792	520	37	------
California	2	18,474	17,692	186	596	-----	[3] 3,185	488	2,100	597	------
Colorado	1	4,507	4,050	356	101	-----	4,406	3,878	380	143	------
Connecticut	2	3,590	3,122	373	95	-----	[3] 518	95	316	107	------
Delaware	1	727	577	54	25	71	769	596	31	29	113
District of Columbia	1	2,150	1,751	162	102	135	2,231	1,996	131	74	30
Florida	2	10,016	9,262	389	365	-----	[3] 1,996	796	759	441	------
Georgia	1	6,685	6,175	417	93	-----	8,627	7,850	709	68	------
Hawaii	1	1,604	1,493	58	53	-----	1,630	1,495	81	54	------
Idaho	1	2,031	1,853	137	41	-----	2,173	1,967	172	34	------
Illinois	1	11,298	9,975	1,153	170	-----	11,704	10,424	1,079	201	------
Indiana	2	1,024	489	453	82	-----	3,688	3,131	454	103	------
Iowa	1	3,086	2,729	283	74	-----	3,179	2,762	349	68	------
Kansas	1	1,888	1,587	224	77	-----	2,571	2,257	255	59	------
Kentucky	1	3,803	3,490	239	74	-----	4,521	3,994	467	60	------
Louisiana	1	6,977	6,658	261	58	-----	6,578	6,160	361	57	------
Maine	1	883	752	107	24	-----	933	819	91	23	------
Maryland	2	479	105	285	89	-----	4,077	3,784	147	146	------
Massachusetts	1	16,608	15,776	763	69	-----	18,118	17,239	787	92	------
Michigan	1	14,858	13,384	1,337	137	-----	15,453	13,736	1,560	157	------
Minnesota	1	6,400	5,537	732	131	-----	6,932	6,068	714	150	------
Mississippi	1	3,054	2,796	226	32	-----	3,237	2,943	264	30	------
Missouri	1	7,844	7,302	449	93	-----	8,251	7,597	517	137	------
Montana	1	695	593	83	19	-----	728	591	102	35	------
Nebraska	1	1,326	1,160	130	36	-----	1,505	1,287	161	57	------
Nevada	2	863	761	80	22	-----	[3] 104	—	70	34	------
New Hampshire	2	1,172	1,072	79	21	—	[3] 321	84	71	23	138
New Jersey	1	10,647	9,983	496	168	-----	11,150	10,464	527	159	------
New Mexico	2	1,559	1,332	177	50	-----	[3] 339	144	128	67	------
New York	2	42,852	39,816	2,742	294	-----	[3] 11,420	7,802	3,350	268	------
North Carolina[4]	2	6,124	5,588	448	88	-----	6,516	5,911	510	95	------
North Dakota	1	846	659	151	36	-----	910	726	131	53	------
Ohio	1	16,944	15,549	1,184	199	12	17,884	16,279	1,358	233	14
Oklahoma	1	4,196	3,843	277	76	-----	4,198	3,773	336	89	------
Oregon	2	2,619	2,359	204	56	-----	[3] 299	—	210	89	------
Pennsylvania	2	22,417	20,978	1,360	79	-----	[3] 2,003	262	1,646	95	------
Rhode Island	1	2,194	2,020	123	51	-----	2,149	1,992	112	45	------
South Carolina	1	2,963	2,662	274	27	-----	2,649	2,402	204	43	------
South Dakota	1	851	715	116	20	-----	917	777	112	28	------
Tennessee	1	7,716	7,039	609	68	-----	8,508	7,742	678	88	------
Texas	1	24,932	22,574	2,226	132	-----	27,170	24,480	2,543	147	------
Utah	1	1,650	1,084	128	38	400	1,910	1,803	90	10	7
Vermont	1	1,318	1,192	105	21	-----	1,462	1,341	109	12	------
Virginia	1	5,481	4,882	478	121	-----	6,005	5,285	549	171	------
Washington	1	7,928	7,180	637	111	-----	7,692	6,966	622	104	------
West Virginia	1	2,662	2,450	190	22	-----	2,835	2,558	250	27	------
Wisconsin	1	3,754	3,223	413	118	-----	4,167	3,501	552	114	------
Wyoming	1	396	352	31	13	—	425	384	28	12	1

[1] Data from American Nurses' Association, Research and Statistics Unit.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Total number of licenses issued for the 2-year period ending in 1965 was 21,659 in California; 4,108 in Connecticut; 12,012 in Florida; 967 in Nevada; 1,493 in New Hampshire; 1,898 in New Mexico; 54,272 in New York; 2,918 in Oregon; and 24,420 in Pennsylvania.

[4] Biennial renewal provision became effective in 1966.

CHAPTER 10

PROFESSIONAL NURSES

All States license *professional nurses* under the title of "registered nurse" (R.N.). In eight States and the District of Columbia only the title is protected; in the remaining States the practice of nursing is regulated.

The earliest State law was enacted in 1903, with half of the States passing statutes prior to 1910. By 1920 all but three States had licensing laws (table 50).

Usually the law is administered by a board which functions independently. The number of board members ranges from 3 to 15, with half of the boards consisting of 5 members. The board is composed exclusively of R.N.'s in 33 States and the District of Columbia (table 51).

All State boards issue initial and renewal licenses and have provisions for licensing foreign-educated applicants. About two-thirds of the boards issue temporary licenses to qualified applicants pending examination or completion of endorsement procedures. In six States the department issues, revokes, or suspends licenses on the board's recommendation (table 52).

The minimum period of education beyond high school is 28 to 36 months in the District of Columbia, Georgia, and Wisconsin and 2 years in 31 States. In the remaining 17 States there is no minimum period, but curriculum requirements are specified. There are three basic programs of professional nursing education: the 3-year diploma program, 2-year associate degree, and the 4- or 5-year program leading to a baccalaureate. All States require successful completion of a written examination for initial licensure (table 53).

Fees charged for application, examination, and initial license range from $10 to $45, with approximately four-fifths of the States charging between $15 and $25. Renewal fees range from $1 to $10. The boards are financed by fees deposited in State board accounts in 13 States and in special funds in the State treasury in 21 States. Financing through general revenue funds in the other 17 States is usually limited to the amount of fees collected (table 54).

As of 1966 12 States have biennial renewal of licenses, while all others are annual (table 55). Licenses issued to professional nurses in the renewal period ending in 1965 totalled about 1,170,000. There were an estimated 621,000 nurses in practice in January, 1966 according to the Interagency Conference on Nursing Statistics. The number of nurses not employed in their profession is unknown.

Table 50. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR PROFESSIONAL NURSES

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala	1915	C	Ky	1914	C	N. Dak	1915	C
Alaska	1941	C	La	1912	C	Ohio	1915	V
Ariz	1921	C	Maine	1915	C	Okla	1909	V
Ark	1913	C	Md	1904	C	Oreg	1911	C
Calif	1905	C	Mass	1910	V	Pa	1909	C
Colo	1905	C	Mich	1909	C	R. I	1912	C
Conn	1905	C	Minn	1907	C	S. C	1910	V
Del	1909	C	Miss	1914	V	S. Dak	1917	C
D. C	1907	V	Mo	1909	C	Tenn	1911	C
Fla	1913	C	Mont	1913	C	Tex	1909	V
Ga	1907	C	Nebr	1909	C	Utah	1917	C
Hawaii	1917	C	Nev	1923	C	Vt	1911	C
Idaho	1911	C	N. H	1907	C	Va	1903	V
Ill	1907	C	N. J	1903	C	Wash	1909	C
Ind	1905	V	N. Mex	1923	C	W. Va	1907	C
Iowa	1907	C	N. Y	1903	C	Wis	1911	C
Kans	1913	C	N. C	1903	C	Wyo	1909	C

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[1] Compulsory (C) = Only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Voluntary (V) = Only persons holding a license are authorized to use a particular title or official designation; unlicensed persons are not prohibited from working in this field, but may not use the protected title.

Table 51. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL NURSES

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	Registered nurses
Ala	Board of Nursing	6	5
Alaska	Board of Nursing	5	5
	Department of Commerce		
Ariz	State Board of Nursing	5	5
Ark	Board of Nurse Examiners	6	6
Calif	Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	6	5
	Department of Professional and Vocational Standards		
Colo	State Board of Nursing	9	9
	Secretary of State		
Conn	Board of Examiners for Nursing [2]	5	5
Del	Board of Nursing	5	5
D.C	Nurses' Examining Board	5	5
	Department of Occupations and Professions		
Fla	State Board of Nursing	7	5
Ga	Board of Examiners of Nurses [3]	5	5
	Secretary of State		
Hawaii	Board of Nursing	5	5
	Department of Regulatory Agencies		
Idaho	State Board of Nursing	5	5
	Department of Law Enforcement		
Ill	Committee of Nurse Examiners	7	7
	Department of Registration and Education		
Ind	State Board of Nurses' Registration and Nursing Education	5	5
Iowa	Board of Nursing	5	5
Kans	State Board of Nursing	5	5
Ky	Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	[4] 7	7
La	State Board of Nurse Examiners	7	5
Maine	State Board of Nursing	5	5
Md	State Board of Examiners of Nurses	5	5
Mass	Board of Registration in Nursing	12	5
	Department of Civil Service and Registration		
Mich	Board of Nursing [3]	[4] 6	6
	Department of Licensing and Regulation		
Minn	Board of Nursing	7	7
Miss	Nurses' Board of Examination and Registration	[4] 5	3
Mo	State Board of Nursing	7	5
	Department of Education		
Mont	State Board of Nursing	[4] 5	5
Nebr	State Board of Nursing	[4] 4	4
Nev	State Board of Nursing	[4] 5	5
N.H	State Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	5	5
	Department of Education		
N.J	Board of Nursing	5	5
	Department of Law and Public Safety		
N. Mex	Board of Nursing	7	5
N.Y	Board of Examiners of Nurses	15	11
	State Education Department		
N.C	Board of Nursing	[4] 9	5
N. Dak	State Board of Nursing	[4] 5	5
Ohio	State Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	[4] 5	5
Okla	Board of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education	[4] 5	5

Table 51. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL NURSES—Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government[1]	Board members	
		Total	Registered nurses
Oreg	State Board of Nursing	[4] 5	5
Pa	State Board of Nurse Examiners	6	5
	Department of State		
R.I	Board of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education	5	5
	Department of Health		
S.C	State Board of Nursing	5	3
S. Dak	Board of Nursing	[4] 5	5
Tenn	Board of Nursing	[4] 9	5
	Department of Insurance and Banking		
Tex	Board of Nurse Examiners	6	6
Utah	State Board of Nursing	7	5
	Department of Registration		
Vt	State Board of Nursing	6	4
	Secretary of State		
Va	State Board of Examiners of Nurses[3]	6	5
Wash	State Board of Nursing	5	5
	Department of Motor Vehicles		
W. Va	State Board of Examiners for Registered Professional Nurses	5	5
Wis	State Board of Nursing[5]	10	6
Wyo	State Board of Nursing	3	3

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[1] In all States, except California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia, the board also licenses practical nurses.

[2] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.

[3] The board also licenses undergraduate nurses in Georgia, psychiatric attendant nurses and trained attendants in Michigan, and tuberculosis nurses in Virginia.

[4] Excludes members of the board who serve only on matters related to practical nursing.

[5] Licensure by examination is the responsibility of the Committee of Examiners for Nurses, a statutory committee of 5 registered nurses appointed by the board. The State Department of Nurses serves as the administrative agency.

Table 52. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL NURSES

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses			License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [1]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [2]	To foreign educated			Expiration date [3]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Alaska	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	---------
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Arkansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	Apr. 30	Dec.
California	x	x	x	x	x	x	Birth month [4]	2 months prior
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Connecticut	x	x[5]	x	x	x	x	Jan. 31 [6]	Dec.
Delaware	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
District of Columbia	x	(5)		(5)	(7)	(7)	June 30	Apr.
Florida	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31 [8]	Dec.
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Hawaii	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	May
Idaho	x	x	x	x	(5)	(5)	June 30	May
Illinois	x	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	Apr. 30	Mar.
Indiana	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31 [8]	Aug.
Iowa	x	x	x	x	(7)	(7)	June 30	---------
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Sept.
Kentucky	x	x	x	x	x	x	Apr. 30	Jan.
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	---------
Maine	x	x		x	(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Oct.
Maryland	x	x		x	x	x	Jan. 31 [6]	Dec.
Massachusetts	x	x		x	x	x	Birthday	6 weeks prior
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x	x	Birthday	Quarterly
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Mississippi	x	x	x	x	x	x	Jan. 31	Oct.
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	Mar.
Montana	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Nebraska	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x	x	Feb. 28 [6]	Dec.
New Hampshire	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30 [6]	---------
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
New Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x	Month after birth month [8]	1 month prior
New York	x	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	Aug. 31 [8]	May
North Carolina	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31 [8]	Nov.
North Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Ohio	x	x		x	x	x	Feb. 28/29	Dec.
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	Jan.
Oregon	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30 [9]	May
Pennsylvania	x	x		x	x	x	Oct. 31 [6]	Aug.
Rhode Island	x	(5)		(5)	(5)	(5)	Mar. 1	Dec.
South Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	---------
South Dakota	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Tennessee	x	x	x	x	x	x	Sept. 1	---------
Texas	x	x	x	x		(7)	Mar. 31	Jan.
Utah	x	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	---------
Virginia	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Washington	x	(5)		(5)	(5)	(5)	Dec. 31	Nov.
West Virginia	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Wisconsin	(9)	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Wyoming	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.

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[1] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[2] Temporary or limited licenses or permits are issued to qualified applicants pending examination or completion of endorsement procedures. In Alabama, Connecticut, and Texas temporary permits are issued to persons licensed in another State for temporary practice within State.

[3] Excludes grace period.

[4] Biennial from date of issuance.

[5] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Connecticut the Department of Health is responsible for issuing license renewals.

[6] Biennial, even years.

[7] The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the district court of the county in which the licentiate resides in Iowa, the Administrative Hearing Commissioner in Maine, and the court in the county where the original certificate is recorded in Texas have this function.

[8] Biennial, odd years. No information is available on the renewal year for North Carolina.

[9] This is the function of the Committee of Examiners for Nurses.

Table 53. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL NURSES

State	Personal qualifications[1]		Professional education[3] (years)	Written examination[4]
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship[2]		
Alabama		xx	(5)	x
Alaska			(5)	x
Arizona	18	xx	(5)	x
Arkansas			2	x
California			2	x
Colorado		xx	(5)	x
Connecticut			2	x
Delaware	20		2	x
District of Columbia	19		3	x
Florida	19	xx	2	x
Georgia	20		3	x
Hawaii			(5)	x
Idaho			2	x
Illinois	18	xx	2	x
Indiana	20	xx	2	x
Iowa	18		2	x
Kansas	20	xx	(5)	x
Kentucky			2	x
Louisiana		xx	(5)	x
Maine			2	x
Maryland	19		2	x
Massachusetts		xx	2	x
Michigan	20		2	x
Minnesota	19		2	x
Mississippi	19		(5)	x
Missouri	20		2	x
Montana			(5)	x
Nebraska		xx	2	x
Nevada			2	x
New Hampshire	20		(5)	x
New Jersey	18		2	x
New Mexico			2	x
New York	18		2	x
North Carolina			2	x
North Dakota	20	x	2	x
Ohio			(5)	x
Oklahoma			(5)	x
Oregon			(5)	x
Pennsylvania	20	xx	2	x
Rhode Island	18		2	x
South Carolina	20	xx	(5)	x
South Dakota		xx	(5)	x
Tennessee	20		(5)	x
Texas			2	x
Utah			2	x
Vermont			2	x
Virginia	20		2	x
Washington			2	x
West Virginia		xx	2	x
Wisconsin		xx	3	x
Wyoming			(5)	x

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[1] State residence is required in Arkansas. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. A statement of good health is required in Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, and Washington.

[2] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[3] Programs are those approved by the board.

[4] Written test required in all States is prepared through the American Nurses' Association (ANA) Council of State Boards of Nursing and National League for Nursing (NLN) Test Construction Unit and Evaluation Service.

[5] The board regulations outline curriculum requirements, but the length of the program is not specified.

Table 54. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL NURSES

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination[1]	Endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$20	$20	$4		x	
Alaska	30	30	5			x
Arizona	25	25	4		x[2]	
Arkansas	25	25	3	x		
California	20	20	[3] 6		x	
Colorado	30	30	5		x	
Connecticut	25	25	[3] 8			x
Delaware	15	15	5			x
District of Columbia	45	45	7			x
Florida	20	20	[3] 4		x[2]	
Georgia	15	15	3			x
Hawaii	20	20	3			x
Idaho	35	35	5		x	
Illinois	25	25	5			x
Indiana	15	15	[3] 4			x
Iowa	30	10	4	x		
Kansas	25	25	3		x[2]	
Kentucky	30	15	4		x	
Louisiana	25	[4] 17	5	x		
Maine	25	20	3		x	
Maryland	20	20	[3] 2		x	
Massachusetts	10	10	1			x
Michigan	20	20	3			x
Minnesota	20	20	2		x	
Mississippi	15	15	2	x		
Missouri	15	15	2		x	
Montana	25	25	5		x	
Nebraska	25	25	2		x	
Nevada	40	30	[3] 10	x		
New Hampshire	15	15	[3] 3			x
New Jersey	25	15	2		x	
New Mexico	20	20	[3] 5		x	
New York	30	30	[3] 3			x
North Carolina	20	20	[3] 5	x		
North Dakota	20	20	4	x		
Ohio	20	20	2			x
Oklahoma	20	20	5	x		
Oregon	[5] 10	15	[3] 5		x	
Pennsylvania	10	10	[3] 4			x
Rhode Island	20	20	2			x
South Carolina	25	25	3	x		
South Dakota	20	20	3	x		
Tennessee	20	20	3	x		
Texas	15	20	1	x		
Utah	20	20	4	x		
Vermont	20	20	3		x	
Virginia	25	25	2			x
Washington	20	20	3			x
West Virginia	30	15	3		x	
Wisconsin	25	25	5		x[2]	
Wyoming	25	25	2		x	

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[2] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona and Florida, 80 percent in Kansas, and 95 percent in Wisconsin are used to finance the board.

[3] Biennial renewal.

[4] Includes a $2 evaluation fee.

[5] Fee for out-of-State graduates is $15.

Table 55. LICENSES ISSUED TO PROFESSIONAL NURSES BY STATE BOARDS

State	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964 [1]				Licenses issued in 1965 [1]			
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Endorsement	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Endorsement
Alabama	1	9,143	8,530	326	287	9,488	8,883	318	287
Alaska	1	1,031	856	8	167	1,067	854	11	202
Arizona	1	8,072	7,108	196	768	8,325	7,485	148	692
Arkansas	1	5,361	4,996	171	194	5,128	4,896	149	173
California	2	62,222	54,794	2,016	5,412	[3] 63,227	55,434	1,922	5,871
Colorado	1	10,791	9,421	295	1,075	11,395	9,965	301	1,129
Connecticut	2	18,227	16,663	757	807	[3] 2,106	547	779	780
Delaware	1	4,030	3,643	206	181	4,083	3,759	131	193
District of Columbia	1	6,879	6,167	272	440	6,973	6,151	367	455
Florida	2	26,294	23,646	569	2,079	[3] 5,548	2,849	615	2,084
Georgia	1	16,411	15,404	498	509	17,197	16,115	563	519
Hawaii	1	2,996	2,492	79	425	3,355	2,752	72	531
Idaho	1	4,070	3,825	61	184	4,175	3,943	73	159
Illinois	1	72,097	68,480	2,046	1,571	73,780	70,074	2,224	1,482
Indiana	2	19,416	17,933	845	638	[3] 3,529	2,054	770	705
Iowa	1	24,955	23,765	677	513	22,996	21,836	697	463
Kansas	1	14,390	13,560	432	398	14,214	13,432	445	337
Kentucky	1	13,261	12,567	303	391	13,951	13,199	361	391
Louisiana	1	11,345	10,687	305	353	11,619	10,974	306	339
Maine	1	7,743	7,321	205	217	7,713	7,370	158	185
Maryland	2	13,859	12,546	619	694	[3] 2,148	695	655	798
Massachusetts	1	60,338	58,134	1,522	682	62,903	60,024	1,944	935
Michigan	1	46,725	44,409	1,455	861	45,356	42,917	1,357	1,082
Minnesota	1	24,004	22,234	1,155	615	24,711	23,003	1,057	651
Mississippi	1	4,981	4,695	127	159	5,080	4,821	129	130
Missouri	1	17,472	15,919	884	669	17,866	16,239	912	715
Montana	1	4,328	4,024	150	154	4,338	4,066	125	147
Nebraska	1	11,817	11,033	428	356	12,173	11,433	437	303
Nevada	2	1,801	1,574	9	218	[4] 235	1	20	212
New Hampshire	2	6,329	5,963	142	224	[3] 604	147	176	281
New Jersey	1	43,840	41,168	1,190	1,482	45,971	43,188	1,245	1,538
New Mexico	2	530	124	59	347	3,379	2,973	54	352
New York	2	15,577	8,775	4,244	2,558	147,080	140,236	4,198	2,646
North Carolina [5]	2	17,122	16,066	560	496	17,620	16,299	729	592
North Dakota	1	4,165	3,841	201	123	3,984	3,792	82	110
Ohio	1	46,139	42,569	2,384	1,186	48,176	44,828	2,113	1,235
Oklahoma	1	8,848	8,289	222	337	8,297	7,776	175	346
Oregon [5]	2	10,040	9,289	295	456	10,838	10,121	240	477
Pennsylvania	2	102,108	97,868	3,514	726	[3] 8,022	3,755	3,469	798
Rhode Island	1	6,472	6,053	244	175	6,404	5,952	235	217
South Carolina	1	9,200	8,694	270	236	9,114	8,574	303	237
South Dakota	1	3,963	3,618	198	147	4,110	3,758	216	136
Tennessee	1	12,561	11,753	448	360	12,986	12,227	395	364
Texas	1	34,323	32,678	668	977	35,541	33,726	784	1,031
Utah	1	5,951	5,713	10	228	6,074	5,837	151	86
Vermont	1	3,229	2,954	120	155	3,670	3,453	85	132
Virginia	1	16,963	15,460	745	758	18,167	16,463	687	1,017
Washington	1	22,402	21,129	410	863	23,665	22,339	502	824
West Virginia	1	6,806	6,363	233	210	[6] 7,093	6,604	203	212
Wisconsin	1	19,389	17,888	820	681	19,630	18,398	543	689
Wyoming	1	1,704	1,524	35	145	1,771	1,619	27	125

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[1] Data from American Nurses' Association, Research and Statistics Unit.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Total number of licenses issued for the 2-year period ending in 1965 was 125,449 in California; 20,333 in Connecticut; 31,842 in Florida; 22,945 in Indiana; 16,007 in Maryland; 6,933 in New Hampshire; and 110,130 in Pennsylvania.

[4] Includes 2 licenses issued by waiver. Total number of licenses issued for the 2-year period was 2,036.

[5] Biennial renewal provision became effective in 1966 in North Carolina and 1965 in Oregon.

[6] Includes 74 licenses issued by waiver.

CHAPTER 11

OPTICIANS

Dispensing opticians are required to be licensed in 15 States. In addition, California and Hawaii license individuals and firms to engage in the occupation of a dispensing optician. Licenses issued to optical technicians in retail optical shops or to retail optical establishments are not discussed in this report.

The first State law was enacted in 1935 with the majority of the statutes being passed in the 1950's. All laws are compulsory (table 56).

Specific boards or committees for the licensing of opticians exist in 14 States. In 10 of these States membership is limited to opticians. In California, Rhode Island, and South Carolina no opticians serve on the licensing boards (table 56).

In all but four of the licensing States the State board issues initial and renewal licenses. Temporary licenses are issued in Kentucky and New Jersey to persons initially licensed in another State pending examination results or completion of experience requirements (table 57).

Apprenticeship or graduation from an approved course in opticianry is required in most licensing States. Six States also specify high school graduation. Qualifications for initial licensure usually include successful completion of written, oral, and practical examinations (table 58).

Fees for application, examination, and initial license are from \$25 to \$100 and for renewal of license, from \$5 to \$50. Fees in the eight States that license by reciprocity or endorsement are from \$10 to \$50 (table 59).

The renewal period is biennial in three States and annual in the others. Information on the numbers of licenses issued in 1964 and in 1965 is given in table 60.

Table 56. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT, NATURE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR OPTICIANS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act[1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
				Total	Opticians
Ariz	1956	C	State Board of Dispensing Opticians	5	5
Calif.[2]	1939	C	Board of Medical Examiners[3] Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	12	—
Conn	1935	C	Commission of Opticians[4]	5	5
Fla	1949	C	State Board of Dispensing Opticians	5	5
Ga	1956	C	State Board of Dispensing Opticians Secretary of State	5	5
Hawaii[2]	1949	C	Board of Dispensing Opticians Department of Regulatory Agencies	3	3
Ky	1954	C	Board of Ophthalmic Dispensers	5	3
Mass	1955	C	Board of Registration of Dispensing Opticians Department of Civil Service and Registration	5	4
Nev	1951	C	State Board of Dispensing Opticians	3	3
N.J	1952	C	State Board of Examiners of Ophthalmic Dispensers and Ophthalmic Technicians[5] Department of Law and Public Safety	5	5
N.Y	1946	C	Advisory Board in Ophthalmic Dispensing State Education Department	5	3
N.C	1951	C	State Board of Opticians	5	5
R.I	1936	C	Board of Examiners in Optometry[6] Department of Health	3	—
S.C		C	Board of Examiners in Optometry[6]	5	—
Tenn	1955	C	Board of Dispensing Opticians[7] Department of Insurance and Banking	5	5
Va	1954	C	State Board of Opticians Department of Professional and Occupational Registration	5	2
Wash	1957	C	Examining Committee Department of Motor Vehicles	3	3

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate the compulsory provisions.

[2] Licenses individuals and firms to engage in the occupation of a dispensing optician.

[3] For other occupations licensed by the board see table 82.

[4] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services. The Commission of Opticians also licenses assistant licensed opticians, mechanical opticians, and assistant mechanical opticians.

[5] Also licenses ophthalmic technicians.

[6] Also licenses optometrists.

[7] This board is the certifying agency for the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts.

Table 57. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF OPTICIANS

State [1]	Examination	Issuance of licenses [2]		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [3]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [4]			Expiration date [5]	Mailing date
Arizona	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
California		x		x	x	Feb. 28/29 [6]	Jan.
Connecticut	x	x		x	x	Aug. 31	Aug.
Florida	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Georgia	x	x		x	x	Jan. 10	Dec.
Hawaii	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
Kentucky	x	x	x	x	x	Jan. 2	Dec.
Massachusetts	x	x		x	x	Birth date [7]	1 month prior
Nevada	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	---------
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
New York	(8)	(8)		(8)	(8)	June 30 [6]	Apr.
North Carolina	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Rhode Island	x	(8)		(8)	(8)	Jan. 31	Dec.
Tennessee	x	(8)		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Virginia	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Washington	x	(8)		(8)	(8)	June 30	May

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[1] Data not available for South Carolina.

[2] Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Tennessee have provisions for licensing foreign-educated opticians.

[3] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[4] Temporary licenses or permits are issued to persons initially licensed in another State pending examination results or completion of experience requirements.

[5] Excludes grace period.

[6] Biennial, even years.

[7] Biennial from date of issuance.

[8] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Tennessee the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts issues licenses.

Table 58. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF OPTICIANS

State [1]	Personal qualifications [2]		Education and experience [3]		Examination		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [4]	School of opticianry [5] (years)	Apprenticeship [6] (years)	Written	Oral [7]	Practical
Arizona	21	xx	—	3	x		x
California [8]			—	2			
Connecticut	21	xx	—	4	x	x	x
Florida	21	xx	1	—	x	x	x
Georgia	21		1	—	x	x	x
Hawaii [8]			—	3	x		x
Kentucky	21	x	2	—	x	x	x
Massachusetts	21	x	1	—	x	x	x
Nevada	21	xx	2	1	x	x	x
New Jersey	21	xx	—	4	x		x
New York	21		1	—	x		x
North Carolina	21	x	2	—	x	x	x
Rhode Island	21		—	1	x		x
Tennessee	21	x	2	—	x	x	x
Virginia	21	x	—	1	x	x	x
Washington	21	xx	2	—	x		x

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[1] Data not available for South Carolina.

[2] State residence is not required in any State. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is required in Connecticut.

[3] Arizona, Georgia, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Washington require high school graduation or equivalent. 5 years of experience may be substituted for school or apprenticeship requirements in California, North Carolina, and Washington.

[4] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[5] Schools are those approved by the board. Apprenticeship may be substituted for school requirements as follows: New York, 1 year; Florida, Georgia, and Kentucky, 2 years; Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Washington, 3 years; and Nevada, 4 years.

[6] Completion of an approved course in opticianry may be substituted for 1 year of apprenticeship in Arizona and Virginia.

[7] Includes interview.

[8] When licensing firms, these requirements apply to:

California: Individuals in charge of or who manage dispensing operations, and those with proprietary interest in the firm who are engaged in dispensing operations.

Hawaii: Individuals in charge of and responsible for the direct management of the business.

Table 59. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF OPTICIANS

State [1]	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [2]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Arizona	$50	$50	$25		x [3]	
California	[4] 100	------------	[5] 50		x	
Connecticut	40	------------	15			x
Florida	25	------------	25		x [3]	
Georgia	25	25	15			x
Hawaii	[4] 50	------------	15			x
Kentucky	25	10	10		x	
Massachusetts	25	25	[5] 10			x
Nevada	50	50	15	x		
New Jersey	50	------------	15			x
New York	40	40	[5] 15			x
North Carolina	25	25	12	x		
Rhode Island	30	------------	5			x
Tennessee	35	------------	10			x
Virginia	25	25	10			x
Washington	50	------------	25			([6])

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[1] Data not available for South Carolina.

[2] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[3] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona and Florida are used to finance the board.

[4] Fee is for application and initial license; no examination is required.

[5] Biennial renewal.

[6] Fees are deposited in the opticians' account, a special fund within the general fund. This same account finances the board's activities.

Table 60. LICENSES ISSUED TO OPTICIANS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965			
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement
Arizona	1	118	113	5	—	129	116	12	1
Connecticut	1	240	230	10	-------	241	238	3	--------
Florida	1	321	307	14	-------	334	320	14	--------
Georgia	1	215	200	15	-------	205	196	11	--------
Kentucky	1	219	211	8	-------	215	199	16	--------
Massachusetts	2	453	453	-------	-------	[3] 554	518	19	17
Nevada	1	23	20	2	1	-------	-------	-------	--------
New Jersey	1	524	507	17	-------	532	516	16	--------
New York	2	-------	-------	58	-------	[3] 52	-------	52	--------
North Carolina	1	174	161	12	1	197	183	14	--------
Rhode Island	1	49	48	1	-------	49	49	-------	--------
Tennessee	1	130	122	8	-------	139	131	8	--------
Virginia	1	297	287	9	1	315	304	10	1
Washington	1	196	192	4	-------	197	193	4	--------

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[1] Data not available for South Carolina. Data are omitted for California and Hawaii since licenses are issued to individuals and/or firms.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965 was 1,007 in Massachusetts and 2,275 in New York.

CHAPTER 12

OPTOMETRISTS

All States license *optometrists.* First enactment dates range from 1901 in Minnesota to 1939 in Wyoming (table 61).

In each jurisdiction there is an optometric board or committee, which is usually composed of three or five members, all of whom are optometrists. Only in California is there a representative of the public serving on the licensing body (table 62).

In all but 10 States the optometric board or committee issues initial and renewal licenses. In nine States licenses are issued by the department on the recommendation of the board while in the remaining State the Healing Arts Board has this function. In at least three States temporary licenses are issued to interns. Nineteen States provide for licensure of persons educated outside of the United States (table 63).

An applicant must be a graduate of an approved school with a program leading to a Doctor of Optometry degree (O.D.). Preoptometry schooling at an approved college and professional optometry training must total at least 6 years in 14 States; 5 years in 26 States; and 3 or 4 years in the remaining 11 States (table 64). At present approved educational programs in the United States requires at least 1 year of preprofessional and 4 years of professional school.

Examinations are provided for in all States, with fees for examination, application, and initial license ranging from $15 to $100 (table 65).

Most States grant licensure by reciprocity or endorsement of equivalent credentials. Additional requirements in several States include completion of a special examination, or a specified period of practice in the prior licensing State. Fees range from $20 to $150.

Annual renewal with fees of $1 to $60 is required in all but four States. Licensure statistics for six States are not included in table 66.

Table 61. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR OPTOMETRISTS

State	First Enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala	1919	C	Ky	1923	C	N. Dak	1903	C
Alaska	1933	C	La	1918	C	Ohio	1920	C
Ariz	1907	C	Maine	1909	C	Okla	1911	C
Ark	1915	C	Md	1914	C	Oreg	1905	C
Calif	1903	C	Mass	1912	C	Pa	1917	C
Colo	1913	C	Mich	1909	C	R. I	1909	C
Conn	1913	C	Minn	1901	C	S. C	1917	C
Del	1909	C	Miss	1920	C	S. Dak	1914	C
D. C	1924	C	Mo	1923	C	Tenn	1925	C
Fla	1909	C	Mont	1906	C	Tex	1921	C
Ga	1916	C	Nebr	1927	C	Utah	1925	C
Hawaii	1917	C	Nev	1911	C	Vt	1908	C
Idaho	1919	C	N. H	1911	C	Va	1916	C
Ill	1919	C	N. J	1914	C	Wash	1919	C
Ind	1907	C	N. Mex	1929	C	W. Va	1909	C
Iowa	1913	C	N. Y	1908	C	Wis	1915	C
Kans	1909	C	N. C	1909	C	Wyo	1939	C

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Table 62. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF OPTOMETRISTS

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Optometrists
Ala.	State Board of Optometry	5	5
Alaska	Board of Examiners in Optometry	3	3
	Department of Commerce		
Ariz.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	3	3
Ark.	State Board of Optometry	5	5
Calif.	State Board of Optometry	6	5
	Department of Professional and Vocational Standards		
Colo.	State Board of Optometric Examiners	5	5
	Secretary of State		
Conn.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry [1]	5	5
Del.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	3	3
D.C.	Board of Optometry	5	5
	Department of Occupations and Professions		
Fla.	State Board of Optometry	5	5
Ga.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	5	5
	Secretary of State		
Hawaii	Board of Examiners in Optometry	5	5
	Department of Regulatory Agencies		
Idaho	Board of Optometric Examiners	3	3
	Department of Law Enforcement		
Ill.	Optometric Examining Committee	5	5
	Department of Registration and Education		
Ind.	State Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry	5	5
Iowa	State Board of Optometry Examiners	3	3
	State Department of Health		
Kans.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	3	3
Ky.	Board of Optometric Examiners	5	5
La.	State Board of Optometry Examiners	5	5
Maine	Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry	5	5
Md.	Board of Examiners in Optometry	5	5
Mass.	Board of Registration in Optometry	5	5
	Department of Civil Service and Registration		
Mich.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	5	5
	Department of Licensing and Regulation		
Minn.	State Board of Optometry	5	5
Miss.	State Board of Optometry	5	5
Mo.	State Board of Optometry	5	5
	Department of Education		
Mont.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	3	3
Nebr.	Board of Examiners in Optometry	3	3
	Department of Health		
Nev.	State Board of Optometry	3	3
N.H.	Board of Registration in Optometry	5	5
N.J.	State Board of Optometrists	5	5
	Department of Law and Public Safety		
N. Mex.	Board of Examiners in Optometry	3	3
N.Y.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	7	7
	State Education Department		
N.C.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	5	5
N. Dak.	State Board of Optometry	5	5
Ohio	State Board of Optometry	5	5
Okla.	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	3	3

Table 62. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF OPTOMETRISTS —Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Optometrists
Oreg	State Board Examiners in Optometry	3	3
Pa	State Board of Optometric Examiners Department of State	7	7
R.I	Board of Examiners in Optometry [2] Department of Health	3	3
S.C	Board of Examiners in Optometry [2]	5	5
S. Dak	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	3	3
Tenn	State Board of Optometry [3] Department of Insurance and Banking	5	5
Tex	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	6	6
Utah	Optometric Examining Committee Department of Registration	3	3
Vt	State Board of Examiners in Optometry Secretary of State	3	3
Va	State Board of Examiners in Optometry	5	5
Wash	Optometry Board Department of Motor Vehicles	5	5
W. Va	Board of Optometry	5	5
Wis	Board of Examiners in Optometry	5	5
Wyo	State Board of Optometric Examiners	3	3

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[1] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.

[2] Also licenses opticians.

[3] This board is the certifying agency for the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts.

Table 63. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF OPTOMETRISTS

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses: Initial and renewal	Issuance of licenses: Temporary[2]	Issuance of licenses: To foreign educated	License suspension	License revocation	License renewal[1]: Expiration date[3]	License renewal[1]: Mailing date
Alabama	x	x	--------	--------	x	x	Dec. 31	---------
Alaska	x	x	--------	x	x	x	Dec. 31	---------
Arizona	x	x			x	x	June 30	Apr.
Arkansas	x	x			x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
California	x	x			x	x	Jan. 31[4]	Dec.
Colorado	x	x			x	x	Mar. 31	Jan.
Connecticut	x	x[5]			x	x	Jan. 31	---------
Delaware	x	x	x		x	x	May 31	May
District of Columbia	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	Mar. 31	Jan.
Florida	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Georgia	x	x			x	x	Jan. 10	Dec.
Hawaii	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Idaho	x	x			(6)	(6)	June 30	May
Illinois	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	Apr. 30	Mar.
Indiana	x	x		x	x	x	Apr. 1[7]	Jan.
Iowa	x	(6)	--------	--------	(6)	(6)	May 31	Apr.
Kansas	x	x	--------	--------	x	x	Apr. 30	Apr.
Kentucky	x	x			x	x	Feb. 28/29	Feb.
Louisiana	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Maine	x	x			(8)	(8)	Mar. 31	Dec.
Maryland	x	x		x		x	June 30	May
Massachusetts	x	x		x	x	x	Jan. 31	---------
Michigan	x	(6)		x	x	x	June 30	Jan.
Minnesota	x	x			x	x	Mar. 31	Jan.
Mississippi	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Missouri	x	x		x	x	x	June 30	Apr.
Montana	x	x			x	x	July 1	---------
Nebraska	x	(6)			(6)	(6)	Aug. 1	June
Nevada	x	x			x	x	Feb. 28/29	Jan.
New Hampshire	x	x		x	x	x	June 30	June
New Jersey	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
New Mexico	x	x		x	x	x	Aug. 31	July
New York	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	June 30[7]	Apr.
North Carolina	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
North Dakota	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Ohio	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Oklahoma	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
Oregon	x	x			x	x	Jan. 1	Nov.
Pennsylvania	x	x			x	x	Nov. 30[4]	Oct.
Rhode Island	x	(6)			(6)	(6)	Jan. 31	Dec.
South Carolina	x	x	--------	--------	x	x	Oct. 1	---------
South Dakota	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Tennessee	x	(5)	--------	--------	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Texas	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Sept.
Utah	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x	--------	--------		x	Aug. 1	---------
Virginia	x	x		x	x	x	Aug. 31	July
Washington	x	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Dec.
West Virginia	x	x			x	x	July 31	June
Wisconsin	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Wyoming	x	x		x	x	x	Mar. 31	Jan.

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[1] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[2] Temporary licenses or permits are issued to interns.

[3] Excludes grace period.

[4] Biennial, odd years.

[5] In Connecticut the Department of Health renews licenses. In Tennessee the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts issues all licenses.

[6] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function.

[7] Biennial, even years.

[8] The Administrative Hearing Commissioner has this function.

Table 64. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF OPTOMETRISTS

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Education [2]		Examination		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [3]	College (years)	School of optometry [4] (years)	Written [5]	Oral [6]	Practical
Alabama	21	x	—	3	x [7]		x
Alaska	21		—	4	x [7]	--------	------------
Arizona	21		1	4	x	x	x
Arkansas	21		2	3	x	x	x
California			2	4	x		x
Colorado	21	x	2	3	x	x	x
Connecticut	21		1	4	x		x
Delaware	21		1	4	x	x	x
District of Columbia	21		2	3	x		x
Florida	18	x	2	3	x	x	x
Georgia	21	x	2	3	x		x
Hawaii	21	x	2	4	x		x
Idaho	21	xx	2	4	x	x	x
Illinois	21	x	2	4	x	x	x
Indiana	21		2	4	x [7]	x	x
Iowa	21		2	3	x [7]	x	x
Kansas	21		2	3	x [7]	--------	------------
Kentucky	21	x	2	3	x [7]	x	x
Louisiana	21	x	2	4	x	x	x
Maine	21		2	4	x [7]	x	x
Maryland	21		2	3	x	x	x
Massachusetts	21		2	4	x [7]		x
Michigan	21		1	4	x	x	x
Minnesota	21		—	4	x	x	x
Mississippi	21		2	3	x	x	x
Missouri	21		2	3	x	x	x
Montana	21	x	4	4	x [7]		x
Nebraska	21	x	—	4	x [7]		x
Nevada	21	x	2	4	x	x	x
New Hampshire	21	x	1	3	x [7]	x	x
New Jersey	21	xx	2	4	x	x	x
New Mexico	21	xx	2	3	x	x	x
New York	21		1	4	x		x
North Carolina	21		2	4	x	x	x
North Dakota	21		2	4	x	x	x
Ohio	21	x	2	3	x		x
Oklahoma	21		2	3	x		x
Oregon	21	x	—	4	x [7]		x
Pennsylvania	21	x	2	4	x		x
Rhode Island	21	x	—	3	x [7]	x	x
South Carolina	21		—	4	x [7]	x	x
South Dakota	21	x	1	4	x	x	x
Tennessee	21	x	—	4	x [7]	x	x
Texas	21	x	2	3	x	x	x
Utah	21		—	4	x		x
Vermont	21		—	4	x [7]	--------	x
Virginia	21		2	3	x	x	x
Washington		x	1	4	x	x	x
West Virginia	21		2	3	x	x	x
Wisconsin	21		2	3	x [7]	x	x
Wyoming	21	x	2	3	x	x	x

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[1] State residence of 1 year is required in Arkansas, Hawaii, and Kentucky, and 90 days in Utah. North Carolina requires that residence be established within a year after passing the examination. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is required in Arizona, Illinois, and New Mexico.

[2] In addition Delaware and Rhode Island require a 6-month internship period. Mississippi requires 1 year of experience.

[3] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[4] Schools are those approved by the Council on Education of the American Optometric Association and/or the board.

[5] California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming will accept certification of the National Board of Examiners in Optometry in lieu of their written examination.

[6] Includes interview.

[7] Part or all of the examination is prepared by the National Board of Examiners in Optometry.

Table 65. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF OPTOMETRISTS

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [1]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal [2]	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$25	$35	$12	x [3]		
Alaska	45	25	10			x
Arizona	45	50	20		x [4]	
Arkansas	100	[5] 150	25	x		
California	[6] 85	--------	[7] 60		x	
Colorado	25	--------	25		x [4]	
Connecticut	50	100	5			x
Delaware	60	--------	10			x
District of Columbia	30	--------	25			x
Florida	[8] 50	--------	50		x	
Georgia	50	50	10			x
Hawaii	30	--------	7			x
Idaho	50	--------	11		x	
Illinois	50	50	10			x
Indiana	30	30	[7] 16			x
Iowa	20	20	1			x
Kansas	60	50	20		x	
Kentucky	[8] 25	75	30		x	
Louisiana	25	40	40	x		
Maine	25	50	5		x	
Maryland	25	--------	10		x	
Massachusetts	25	50	5		x	
Michigan	61	81	20			x
Minnesota	35	50	25		x	
Mississippi	[8] 25	--------	15		x	
Missouri	25	35	15		x	
Montana	35	35	20		x	
Nebraska	25	50	6		x [4]	
Nevada	50	100	50	x		
New Hampshire	25	50	7			x
New Jersey	40	50	15			x
New Mexico	35	50	10		x	
New York	40	40	[7] 15			x
North Carolina	25	25	25	x		
North Dakota	25	25	15	x		
Ohio	25	25	15			x
Oklahoma	50	--------	5		x	
Oregon	30	30	50		x	
Pennsylvania	25	--------	[7] 10			x
Rhode Island	40	50	5			x
South Carolina	25	--------	20	x		
South Dakota	25	25	48	x		
Tennessee	25	--------	5		x	
Texas	60	--------	20	x [3]		
Utah	25	25	7	x		
Vermont	15	25	5		x	
Virginia	25	25	10			x
Washington	25	25	15		x [9]	
West Virginia	25	--------	10			x
Wisconsin	[8] 35	35	25		x	
Wyoming	35	--------	7	x		

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[2] In California $16 and in Indiana $34 of the renewal fee are given to the State universities for optometric research.

[3] In Alabama the excess over $2,500 at the end of the year reverts to the general revenue fund. In Texas all funds over $10,000 on August 31 revert to the general revenue fund.

[4] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona and Colorado, and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

[5] If no examination is necessary $75 is refunded.

[6] For California graduates. For out-of-State graduates the fee is $95.

[7] Biennial renewal.

[8] Nonresident fee is $100 in Florida, $75 in Kentucky, and $50 in Mississippi and Wisconsin.

[9] $12.60 of renewal fee is placed in the Optometry Fund. All remaining fees are deposited in the general revenue fund.

Table 66. LICENSES ISSUED TO OPTOMETRISTS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965			
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement
Arizona	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	242	217	20	5
Arkansas	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	164	158	6	—
California	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	2,857	2,781	76	-------
Colorado	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	298	282	16	-------
Connecticut	1	378	373	5	—	379	374	5	—
Delaware	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	43	43	—	-------
District of Columbia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	190	184	6	—
Florida	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	599	581	18	-------
Georgia	1	335	325	10	—	-------	-------	-------	-------
Hawaii	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	71	70	1	-------
Idaho	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	178	173	5	-------
Illinois	1	-------	2,855	29	-------	2,818	2,764	48	6
Indiana	2	-------	619	-------	-------	[3] 23	1	21	1
Kentucky	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	318	310	8	—
Louisiana	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	267	262	5	—
Maine	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	205	203	2	—
Maryland	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	257	250	7	—
Massachusetts	1	1,068	1,050	18	—	-------	-------	-------	-------
Michigan	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	900	883	17	—
Minnesota	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	573	558	15	—
Mississippi	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	171	166	5	-------
Missouri	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	620	610	10	—
Montana	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	122	118	4	—
Nebraska	1	307	301	6	—	300	293	6	1
Nevada	1	54	52	2	—	56	54	2	—
New Hampshire	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	157	154	3	—
New Jersey	1	-------	-------	18	-------	1,847	1,827	20	—
New Mexico	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	79	76	3	—
New York	2	-------	-------	18	1	([3])	-------	-------	-------
North Carolina	1	404	397	7	—	-------	-------	-------	-------
North Dakota	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	104	-------	-------	-------
Ohio	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	1,251	1,218	33	—
Oklahoma	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	309	302	7	-------
Oregon	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	428	407	21	-------
Pennsylvania	2	-------	-------	16	-------	2,100	-------	-------	-------
Rhode Island	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	164	155	7	2
South Dakota	1	107	107	—	—	-------	-------	-------	-------
Tennessee	1	-------	-------	6	1	335	317	18	—
Texas	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	1,006	971	35	-------
Utah	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	168	158	10	—
Virginia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	460	448	12	—
Washington	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	621	-------	-------	-------
West Virginia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	197	190	7	-------
Wisconsin	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	611	601	10	—
Wyoming	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	66	64	2	-------

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965 was 640 in Indiana and 2,125 in New York.

CHAPTER 13

PHARMACISTS

Pharmacists are members of one of the earliest occupations to be licensed, with 43 out of 51 statutes antedating 1900. Licensing is compulsory in all States and the District of Columbia (table 67).

Two-thirds (33) of the licensing boards have no affiliation with a department of State government. Some 36 boards of pharmacy have 5 members each but boards may range in size from 3 to 19 members. With the exception of one member in California, all persons must be licensed pharmacists (table 68).

In every State the board recommends or issues a license after a successful examination or review of credentials forwarded by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. This association acts as the intermediary for licensure by reciprocity. Board functions also include renewal, suspension, and/or revocation of licenses as indicated in table 69. Temporary licenses or permits are issued in 18 States. Seven States license persons educated outside of the United States. Annual renewal of license or registration is required in all except nine States—eight of whom have biennial renewal and one, triennial.

Initial licensure of pharmacists requires a minimum of 5 years of professional education, of which the last 3 or 4 must be in an accredited college of pharmacy. Applicants must have had at least 1 year of experience, except in Alaska, Indiana, New York, and Rhode Island. Written and practical examinations are required in all States and oral examinations in 32 States (table 70).

Fees for examination and initial license range from $10 to $65; 22 States charge $25. Fees for license renewal range from $3 to $20 but are usually $5 or $10. In 12 States the board is financed from fees deposited in the State board account and in 18 States from a special account in the State treasury. In the remaining States the boards are financed by appropriations from the general revenue fund (table 71).

Total licenses in effect in 1966 numbered about 172,000 according to the statistics presented in table 72.

Assistant pharmacists are licensed in 28 States as shown in table 73. No new licenses are issued but existing ones are renewed.

Table 67. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR PHARMACISTS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala	1931	C	Ky	1874	C	N. Dak	1887	C
Alaska	1935	C	La	1888	C	Ohio	1884	C
Ariz	1903	C	Maine	1877	C	Okla	1899	C
Ark	1891	C	Md	1902	C	Oreg	1891	C
Calif	1891	C	Mass	1885	C	Pa	1887	C
Colo	1887	C	Mich	1885	C	R. I	1875	C
Conn	1881	C	Minn	1885	C	S. C	1876	C
Del	1883	C	Miss	1892	C	S. Dak	1890	C
D. C	1906	C	Mo	1881	C	Tenn	1893	C
Fla	1889	C	Mont	1895	C	Tex	1907	C
Ga	1881	C	Nebr	1887	C	Utah	1892	C
Hawaii	1945	C	Nev	1901	C	Vt	1894	C
Idaho	1889	C	N. H	1875	C	Va	1886	C
Ill	1881	C	N. J	1877	C	Wash	1891	C
Ind	1899	C	N. Mex	1889	C	W. Va	1881	C
Iowa	1880	C	N. Y	1884	C	Wis	1882	C
Kans	1885	C	N. C	1881	C	Wyo	1888	C

[1] Compulsory (C) = Only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Table 68. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PHARMACISTS

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Pharmacists
Ala	State Board of Pharmacy	5	5
Alaska	State Board of Pharmacy	5	5
Ariz	State Board of Pharmacy	5	5
Ark	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Calif	State Board of Pharmacy Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	8	7
Colo	State Board of Pharmacy [1] Secretary of State	5	5
Conn	Commission of Pharmacy [1] Department of Consumer Protection	5	5
Del	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
D.C	Board of Pharmacy Department of Occupations and Professions	5	5
Fla	Board of Pharmacy	5	5
Ga	State Board of Pharmacy Secretary of State	5	5
Hawaii	State Board of Pharmacy [1] Department of Regulatory Agencies	5	5
Idaho	State Board of Pharmacy	3	3
Ill	State Board of Pharmacy [1] Department of Registration and Education	7	7
Ind	Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5

Table 68. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PHARMACISTS —Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Pharmacists
Iowa	Board of Pharmacy Examiners	3	3
Kans	State Board of Pharmacy	5	5
Ky	Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
La	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	19	19
Maine	Board of Commissioners of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Md	Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Mass	Board of Registration in Pharmacy [1]	5	5
	Department of Civil Service and Registration		
Mich	Board of Pharmacy	5	5
	Department of Licensing and Regulation		
Minn	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Miss	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Mo	Board of Pharmacy	5	5
	Department of Education		
Mont	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	3	3
Nebr	Board of Examiners in Pharmacy	3	3
	Department of Health		
Nev	State Board of Pharmacy	5	5
N.H	Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry	3	3
N.J	Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
	Department of Law and Public Safety		
N. Mex	Board of Pharmacy	5	5
N.Y	Board of Pharmacy	9	9
	State Education Department		
N.C	Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
N. Dak	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Ohio	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Okla	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Oreg	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Pa	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
	Department of State		
R.I	Board of Pharmacy [1]	3	3
	Department of Health		
S.C	Board of Pharmacy [1]	6	6
S. Dak	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	3	3
Tenn	Board of Pharmacy	5	5
	Department of Insurance and Banking		
Tex	State Board of Pharmacy	6	6
Utah	Board of Pharmacy	5	5
	Department of Registration		
Vt	State Board of Pharmacy	5	5
	Secretary of State		
Va	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Wash	State Board of Pharmacy	3	3
W. Va	Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Wis	State Board of Pharmacy [1]	5	5
Wyo	State Board of Pharmacy	3	3

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[1] Also renews licenses of assistant pharmacists (includes licensed practical druggists in Arkansas). Illinois licenses pharmacy apprentices or helpers (excluding students). Some of the boards license pharmacy students as interns, externs, or apprentices.

Table 69. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PHARMACISTS

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses			License suspension	License revocation	License renewal[1]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary[2]	To foreign educated			Expiration date[3]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Alaska	x	x	x		x	x	June 30	Apr.
Arizona	x	x			x	x	June 30	May
Arkansas	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
California	x	x		x[4]	x	x	Oct. 31[5]	Sept.
Colorado	x	x			x	x	July 1	May
Connecticut	x	x			x	x	Mar. 31	Feb.
Delaware	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
District of Columbia	x	(6)			x	x	Feb. 28	Dec.
Florida	x	x	x		x	x	June 20	Apr.
Georgia	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Hawaii	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Idaho	x	x	x	x		x	June 30	May
Illinois	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	Jan. 31	Nov.
Indiana	x	x			x	x	June 30[7]	May
Iowa	x	x			x	x	June 30	Apr.
Kansas	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
Kentucky	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Louisiana	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Maine	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
Maryland	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31[7]	July
Massachusetts	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31[7]	Oct.
Michigan	x	x			x	x	June 30	May
Minnesota	x	x			x	x	Mar. 4	Feb.
Mississippi	x	x	x		x	x	Apr. 30	Mar.
Missouri	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
Montana	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
Nebraska	x	(6)			(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Nov.
Nevada	x	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
New Hampshire	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
New Jersey	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
New Mexico	x	x	x		x	x	June 30	Apr.
New York	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	Dec. 31[7]	Oct.
North Carolina	x	x		x[8]		x	Dec. 31	Nov.
North Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	Feb. 28	Feb.
Ohio	x	x	x		x	x	Date of issuance[9]	1 month prior
Oklahoma	x	x			x	x	June 30	May
Oregon	x	x	x		x	x	May 31	Apr.
Pennsylvania	x	x			x	x	Sept. 30[7]	July
Rhode Island	x	x		x	x	x	June 30	June
South Carolina	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
South Dakota	x	x	x		x	x	Sept. 30	Sept.
Tennessee	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Texas	x	x			x	x	Jan. 1	Nov.
Utah	x	(6)	(6)		(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x				x	Dec. 31[5]	Dec.
Virginia	x	x	x			x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Washington	x	x	x		x	x	May 31[7]	Apr.
West Virginia	x	x			x	x	June 30	May
Wisconsin	x	x			x	x	May 31	Mar.
Wyoming	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.

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[1] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[2] Temporary licenses or permits are issued to qualified applicants pending examination or completion of reciprocity procedures. In Florida, temporary permits are issued to interns.

[3] Excludes grace period.

[4] Licenses are issued only after review of foreign transcripts by a dean of a recognized school of pharmacy and his statement that such training is equivalent to the standards of the recognized school of pharmacy.

[5] Biennial, odd years.

[6] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function.

[7] Biennial, even years. In Washington, A-L even years and M-Z odd years.

[8] Licenses are issued only to graduates of the University of Havana who meet all other requirements for licensure.

[9] Triennial from date of issuance.

Table 70. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF PHARMACISTS

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Education and experience		Examination		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [2]	Professional education [3] (years)	Experience [4] (months)	Written	Oral [5]	Practical
Alabama	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Alaska	21	x	5	—	x		x
Arizona	21	x	5	12	x		x
Arkansas	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
California	21	xx	5	12	x		x
Colorado	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Connecticut	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Delaware	21		5	12	x		x
District of Columbia	21		5	12	x	x	x
Florida	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Georgia	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Hawaii	20		5	[6] 12	x		x
Idaho	21		5	12	x		x
Illinois	21	xx	5	12	x	x	x
Indiana	21		5	6	x		x
Iowa	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Kansas	21		5	12	x [7]	x	x
Kentucky	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Louisiana	21	xx	5	12	x		x
Maine	21	x	5	12	x		x
Maryland	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Massachusetts	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Michigan	21	xx	5	12	x		x
Minnesota	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Mississippi	21	xx	5	12	x [8]		x [8]
Missouri	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Montana	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Nebraska	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Nevada	21	x	5	12	x		x
New Hampshire	21	xx	5	12	x	x	x
New Jersey	21	xx	5	12	x	x	x
New Mexico	21		5	12	x	x	x
New York	21	xx	5	6	x		x
North Carolina	21		5	12	x	x	x
North Dakota	21		5	12	x	x	x
Ohio	21	xx	5	12	x		x
Oklahoma	21		5	12	x	x	x
Oregon	21	x	5	12	x		x
Pennsylvania	21	x	5	12	x [7]	x	x
Rhode Island	21	xx	5	—	x	x	x
South Carolina	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
South Dakota	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Tennessee	21	xx	5	12	x	x	x
Texas	21	x	5	12	x	x	x
Utah	21	x	5	12	x		x
Vermont	21		5	12	x		x
Virginia	21	x	5	12	x		x
Washington	21	xx	5	12	x	x	x
West Virginia	21	x	5	12	x		x
Wisconsin	21	xx	5	12	x	x	x
Wyoming	21	xx	5	12	x	x	x

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[1] State residence of 1 year is required in Hawaii and 90 days in Utah. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is required in New Jersey and South Dakota.

[2] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[3] The 3-or 4-year pharmacy program must be completed in a school accredited by the American Council of Pharmaceutical Education. The only exception is Hampden College of Pharmacy, Williamansett, Massachusetts, whose graduates are accepted for licensure only in Massachusetts.

[4] Includes experience gained while a student and following graduation. Experience may not be concurrent with school attendance.

[5] Includes interview.

[6] Must be completed in Hawaii.

[7] Part or all of the written examination is prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association.

[8] No examination is required for graduates of the University of Mississippi.

Table 71. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PHARMACISTS

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [1]	Reciprocity [2]	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	[3] $25	$50	$10	x		
Alaska	15	15	5			x
Arizona	55	100	10		x [4]	
Arkansas	30	50	10	x		
California	65	--------	[5] 20		x	
Colorado	25	50	7		x [4]	
Connecticut	25	50	5			x
Delaware	40	50	10			x
District of Columbia	35	35	5			x
Florida	35	--------	10		x	
Georgia	25	50	5			x
Hawaii	37	--------	10			x
Idaho	25	50	10		x	
Illinois	35	50	5			x
Indiana	25	100	[5] 10			x
Iowa	25	50	10			x
Kansas	50	60	10		x [4]	
Kentucky	25	75	10		x	
Louisiana	25	50	5	x		
Maine	25	25	3		x	
Maryland	25	50	[5] 3		x	
Massachusetts	10	25	[5] 5			x
Michigan	50	50	5			x
Minnesota	30	50	10		x	
Mississippi	35	50	10	x		
Missouri	15	50	10		x	
Montana	15	25	5		x	
Nebraska	25	30	5		x [4]	
Nevada	40	25	10	x		
New Hampshire	25	40	10			x
New Jersey	25	25	3			x
New Mexico	20	75	10		x	
New York	40	40	[5] 15			x
North Carolina	25	25	15	x		
North Dakota	25	50	10	x		
Ohio	50	100	[6] 15			x
Oklahoma	20	50	10	x		
Oregon	[7] 26	50	10		x [4]	
Pennsylvania	35	75	[5] 5			x
Rhode Island	25	50	5			x
South Carolina	25	20	4	x		
South Dakota	25	50	10	x		
Tennessee	25	([8])	10			x
Texas	20	50	10	x		
Utah	15	15	5	x		
Vermont	20	10	[5] 6		x	
Virginia	35	35	10			x
Washington	10	50	[5] 20			x
West Virginia	25	25	5			x
Wisconsin	40	100	17		x	
Wyoming	15	25	10		x	

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[2] Excludes $50 fee paid to the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy for application for reciprocal licensure.

[3] Nonresident examination fee is $50.

[4] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona, Colorado, and Oregon; 80 percent in Kansas; and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

[5] Biennial renewal.

[6] Triennial renewal.

[7] Includes a $1 identification fee.

[8] Same fee as the reciprocating State charges.

Table 72. LICENSES ISSUED TO PHARMACISTS BY STATE BOARDS

State	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1965 [1]				Licenses issued in 1966 [1]			
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity
Alabama	1	2,242	2,135	90	17	2,066	1,932	107	27
Alaska	1	167	155	—	12	-------	-------	-------	-------
Arizona	1	2,235	2,092	32	111	2,313	2,210	22	81
Arkansas	1	1,607	1,540	40	27	1,609	1,555	36	18
California	2	12,883	12,338	545	-------	[3] 404	2	402	-------
Colorado	1	3,042	2,964	25	53	-------	-------	-------	-------
Connecticut	1	3,088	3,014	67	7	3,094	3,021	59	14
Delaware	1	443	431	5	7	-------	-------	-------	-------
District of Columbia	1	1,744	1,670	38	36	1,805	1,741	33	31
Florida	1	5,828	5,639	189	-------	5,928	5,727	201	-------
Georgia	1	3,281	3,154	81	46	3,432	3,270	109	53
Hawaii	1	250	240	10	-------	241	235	6	-------
Idaho	1	1,326	1,288	26	12	1,332	1,297	26	9
Illinois	1	8,940	8,614	231	95	8,999	8,682	247	70
Indiana	2	168	9	119	40	4,719	4,538	142	39
Iowa	1	[4] 2,285	2,182	69	34	2,903	[4] 2,807	76	20
Kansas	1	2,262	2,157	64	41	2,286	2,215	48	23
Kentucky	1	2,013	1,948	33	32	2,074	1,976	54	44
Louisiana	1	2,472	2,338	116	18	2,490	2,341	126	23
Maine	1	795	760	25	10	-------	-------	-------	-------
Maryland	2	2,568	2,445	62	61	[3] 91	—	48	43
Massachusetts	2	6,175	6,061	109	5	[3] 300	141	147	12
Michigan	1	5,723	5,622	76	25	5,685	5,558	95	32
Minnesota	1	3,187	3,098	64	25	3,247	3,136	96	15
Mississippi	1	1,370	1,296	59	15	1,383	1,316	47	20
Missouri	1	4,489	4,315	132	42	4,510	4,358	104	48
Montana	1	814	789	14	11	817	797	13	7
Nebraska	1	2,021	1,970	38	13	2,018	1,952	56	10
Nevada	1	2,178	2,060	105	13	2,366	2,178	160	28
New Hampshire	1	472	430	30	12	473	431	30	12
New Jersey	1	5,836	5,641	170	25	5,980	5,666	261	53
New Mexico	1	1,120	1,080	22	18	1,118	1,085	7	26
New York	2	17,764	17,548	205	9	[3] 641	32	574	35
North Carolina	1	2,302	2,224	33	45	2,355	2,242	65	48
North Dakota	1	1,059	1,016	42	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Ohio	3	2,820	2,601	168	51	[3] 2,544	2,374	124	46
Oklahoma	1	2,927	2,850	65	12	2,984	2,869	100	15
Oregon	1	2,124	2,022	67	35	2,201	2,098	72	31
Pennsylvania	2	368	24	322	22	10,716	10,350	325	41
Rhode Island	1	1,131	1,114	13	4	1,081	1,052	24	5
South Carolina	1	1,343	1,296	40	7	1,410	1,343	45	22
South Dakota	1	930	898	18	14	937	893	31	13
Tennessee	1	2,950	2,815	97	38	3,069	2,942	92	35
Texas	1	7,429	7,150	187	92	-------	-------	-------	-------
Utah	1	1,178	1,151	17	10	1,181	1,148	28	5
Vermont	2	37	1	31	5	800	764	31	5
Virginia	1	2,361	2,284	29	48	2,408	2,308	58	42
Washington	2	1,549	1,448	77	24	[3] 1,963	1,933	—	30
West Virginia	1	1,056	1,031	11	14	1,036	989	27	20
Wisconsin	1	3,266	3,198	32	36	3,183	3,093	65	25
Wyoming	1	775	758	11	6	792	763	23	6

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[1] Data from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] The total number of licenses in 1966 was 12,600 in California; 2,659 in Maryland; 6,475 in Massachusetts; 18,403 in New York; 8,095 in Ohio; and 3,512 in Washington.

[4] The State reports that the difference between total number of licenses issued in 1965 and the number of renewals in 1966 is the result of improved methods of determination.

Table 73. RENEWAL LICENSES ISSUED TO ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Number of licenses in 1965 [2]		Number of licenses in 1966 [2]	
	Total	State residents in active practice	Total	State residents in active practice
Total	1,965	1,331	1,599	1,136
Colorado	243	21	243	21
Connecticut	80	21	69	20
Delaware	15	10	15	10
Hawaii	-------	--------	15	9
Illinois	427	[3] 427	360	[3] 360
Indiana	10	6	7	6
Kentucky	5	3	5	3
Louisiana	63	[3] 63	57	[3] 57
Maine	86	[3] 86	69	[3] 69
Maryland	150	5	--------	---------
Massachusetts	101	67	83	49
Minnesota	32	5	29	4
Mississippi	58	56	58	56
Montana	33	13	31	15
Nebraska [4]	4	1	--------	---------
New Jersey	11	[3] 11	11	[3] 11
North Carolina	21	21	20	18
North Dakota	6	—	6	—
Ohio	21	18	15	15
Oklahoma	215	193	196	177
Oregon	4	1	4	1
Pennsylvania	170	170	108	108
Rhode Island	38	30	37	29
South Carolina	73	69	72	67
South Dakota	1	1	1	1
Virginia	5	1	6	3
West Virginia	20	18	19	16
Wisconsin	73	14	63	11

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[1] Data not available on the number of licensed practical druggists in Arkansas.

[2] Data from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

[3] May include some assistant pharmacists not in practice.

[4] No licenses renewed after 1965.

CHAPTER 14

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

Physical therapists are licensed in all States except Missouri and Texas. In California a distinction is made between a licensed (L.P.T.) and a registered (R.P.T.) physical therapist. Registration is voluntary in 10 States, protecting only the title. The earliest statutes were enacted in 1913 in Pennsylvania and in 1926 in New York, with the majority of the statutes dating after 1950 (table 74).

Physical therapy boards administer the licensing laws in 23 States. Membership is limited to physical therapists in 15 of these States. In 24 States where the medical board is responsible for licensure there are physical therapist committees, representatives, or consultants available to the board in all but two instances. In Hawaii the Department of Health has a physical therapy advisory committee. Information is not available on the 1966 law in Mississippi (table 75).

All States issue initial and renewal licenses. In 22 States there are provisions for temporary licenses, usually for qualified applicants until the next board meeting or examination. In 39 States, there are provisions for licensing foreign-educated applicants (table 76).

All States specify professional qualifications in physical therapy. The three usual plans of education are: a 4-year course in physical therapy leading to a bachelor's degree, a 1-year certificate course for students who hold a bachelor's degree in some field other than physical therapy, and a 2-year graduate program leading to a master's degree for students with a bachelor's degree and the requisite background. All plans have a minimum of 4 months of clinical education.

Examinations are required for applicants in all States, except Hawaii, New Jersey, and New Mexico. Some of the States will accept certification of the American Registry of Physical Therapists in lieu of the written examination (table 77).

Examination fees range from $15 to $55 and renewal fees from $1 to $30. Reciprocity or endorsement fees vary from $10 to $100 (table 78).

Licenses are issued annually in 39 States, biennially in 6, and triennially in 3. Information on licenses issued in 1965 is reported in table 79.

Table 74. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala.	1965	C	Kans.	1963	C	Ohio	1959	C
Alaska	1957	V	Ky.	1958	C	Okla.	1953	C
Ariz.	1952	C	La.	1966	C	Oreg.	1959	C
Ark.	1953	C	Maine	1955	C	Pa.	1913	C
Calif.[2]			Md.	1947	C	R. I.	1962	V
L.P.T.	1953	C	Mass.	1958	C	S. C.	1952	C
R.P.T.	1953	V	Mich.	1965	V	S. Dak.	1955	V
Colo.	1959	C	Minn.	1951	C	Tenn.	1955	V
Conn.	1942	C	Miss.	1966	---------	Utah	1959	C
Del.	1955	V	Mont.	1961	C	Vt.	1957	C
D. C.	1962	C	Nebr.	1957	C	Va.	1958	C
Fla.	1951	C	Nev.	1955	V	Wash.	1949	C
Ga.	1951	C	N. H.	1951	C	W. Va.	1963	C
Hawaii	1945	C	N. J.	1963	C	Wis.	1953	C
Idaho	1963	C	N. Mex.	1953	V	Wyo.	1961	C
Ill.	1951	C	N. Y.	1926	C			
Ind.	1957	C	N. C.	1951	V			
Iowa	1965	C	N. Dak.	1959	C			

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Voluntary (V) = only persons holding a license are authorized to use a particular title or official designation; unlicensed persons are not prohibited from working in this field, but they may not use the protected title.

[2] The difference in the limitations of the 2 licenses is that the registered physical therapist (R.P.T.) must work under the supervision and direction of a physician, while the licensed physical therapist (L.P.T.) is only prohited from diagnosing.

Table 75. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

State [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Physical therapists
Ala.	State Board of Physical Therapy [2]	3	3
Alaska	Board of Medical Examiners [3] with 2 physical therapists Department of Commerce	5	2
Ariz.	State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners	3	3
Ark.	Physical Therapy Examining Committee State Medical Board [3]	3	3
Calif.[4]			
L.P.T.	Physical Therapy Examining Committee Board of Medical Examiners [3] Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	5	3
R.P.T.	Board of Medical Examiners [3] Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	12	—
Colo.	State Board of Physical Therapy Secretary of State	3	3
Conn.	State Board of Examiners for Physical Therapists [5]	5	3
Del.	State Examining Board for Physical Therapists	3	3
D.C.	Board of Examiners in Physical Therapy Department of Occupations and Professions	5	5
Fla.	Division of Physical Therapy State Board of Medical Examiners [3]	3	3
Ga.	Board of Physical Therapy Secretary of State	5	5
Hawaii	Department of Health plus Physical Therapy Advisory Committee	----	--------
Idaho	State Board of Medicine [3] Department of Law Enforcement	7	—
Ill.	Physical Therapy Examining Committee Department of Registration and Education	5	4
Ind.	Physical Therapy Examining Committee State Board of Medical Registration and Examination [3]	3	3
Iowa	Board of Physical Therapists Examiners State Department of Health	4	3
Kans.	Physical Therapy Examining Committee State Board of Healing Arts [3]	5	3
Ky.	State Board of Physical Therapy	3	3
La.	Committee of Physical Therapists State Board of Medical Examiners [3]	----	--------
Maine	Board of Examiners in Physical Therapy Board of Registration in Medicine [3]	8	2
Md.	State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners	5	5
Mass.	Board of Registration in Medicine [3] with physical therapist consultant Department of Civil Service and Registration	8	1
Mich.	State Board of Physical Therapy Registration	7	4
Minn.	State Physical Therapy Examining Committee State Board of Medical Examiners [3]	5	3
Mont.	State Board of Medical Examiners [3] with 1 physical therapist	8	1
Nebr.	Board of Examiners in Physical Therapy Department of Health	3	3
Nev.	State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners	5	5
N.H.	Physical Therapy Advisory Committee State Board of Registration in Medicine [3]	3	2

Table 75. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS—Continued

State [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Physical therapists
N.J	State Board of Medical Examiners [3] with Advisory Committee Department of Law and Public Safety	15	3
N. Mex	Physical Therapists' Licensing Board	3	3
N.Y	State Board of Medical Examiners [3] with 2 physical therapists State Education Department	12	2
N.C	State Examining Committee of Physical Therapists	5	4
N. Dak	State Examining Committee for Physical Therapists State Board of Medical Examiners [3]	5	3
Ohio	Physical Therapy Advisory Committee State Medical Board [3] Department of Education	7	5
Okla	Physical Therapy Committee State Board of Medical Examiners [3]	3	3
Oreg	Physical Therapy Advisory Committee State Board of Health [6]	4	4
Pa	Physical Therapy Advisory Committee State Board of Medical Education and Licensure [3] Department of State	3	3
R.I	Board of Physical Therapy Department of Health	4	2
S.C	State Board of Examination and Registration of Physical Therapists	5	5
S. Dak	State Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners [3] with 3 physical therapists	8	3
Tenn	Physical Therapy Committee State Board of Medical Examiners [3] Department of Insurance and Banking	3	3
Utah	Physical Therapy Examining Committee Department of Registration	3	3
Vt	Board of Physical Therapy Registration Secretary of State	3	2
Va	Advisory Committee on Physical Therapy Board of Medical Examiners [3]	6	5
Wash	Physical Therapy Examining Committee Department of Motor Vehicles	3	3
W. Va	Board of Examiners and Registration of Physical Therapists	3	3
Wis	Physical Therapy Examining Committee State Board of Medical Examiners [3]	3	3
Wyo	State Board of Physical Therapy	3	2

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[1] Data not available for Mississippi.

[2] This board is the certifying agency for the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts.

[3] For other occupations licensed by the board see table 82.

[4] L.P.T. = licensed physical therapist
R.P.T. = registered physical therapist

[5] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.

[6] Also licenses nursing home administrators.

Table 76. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

State [1]	Examination	Issuance of licenses			License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [2]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [3]	To foreign educated			Expiration date [4]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	(5)			x	x	Oct. 31	--------
Alaska	x	x			x	x	Mar. 31 [6]	Jan.
Arizona	x	x		x			Aug. 31 [6]	July
Arkansas	x	(7)	A		(7)	(7)	Feb. 28/29	Jan.
California [8]								
L.P.T.	x	(7)		(9)	(7)	(7)	Feb. 28/29 [10]	Jan.
R.P.T.	x	x		(9)	x	x	Feb. 28/29 [10]	Jan.
Colorado	x	x	A, D	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Connecticut	x	(5)	A, B	(5)	x	x	Jan. 31 [10]	--------
Delaware	x	x	A, D	x	x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
District of Columbia	x	(11)		(11)	(11)	(11)	Jan. 31	Dec.
Florida	x	(7)	A	(7)	(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Oct.
Georgia	x	x		x	x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
Hawaii		x	C	x	x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
Idaho	x	x	A	x	x	x	June 30	June
Illinois	x	(11)		(11)	(11)	(11)	July 31	June
Indiana	x	(7)	D	(7)		(7)	June 30 [10]	June
Iowa	x	(11)		(11)	x	x	June 30	June
Kansas	x	(5)		(5)	(5)	(5)	Jan. 31	Jan.
Kentucky	x	x	A	x	x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
Louisiana	(7)	(7)			(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	--------
Maine	x	x	D	x	x	x	Mar. 31	Mar.
Maryland	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Massachusetts	x	x		x	x	x	Mar. 31 [10]	Jan.
Michigan	x	x	A, D	x	x	x	Dec. 31	--------
Minnesota	x	(7)		(7)	(7)	(7)	Jan. 31	Dec.
Montana	x	x	A	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Nebraska	x	(11)			(11)	(11)	Sept. 30	Sept.
Nevada	x	x	A	x	x	x	Apr. 30	Mar.
New Hampshire	(7)	(7)			(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Nov.
New Jersey		x		x	x	x	Aug. 31	Aug.
New Mexico		x	A	x	x	x	May 31	May
New York	x	(11)	A	(11)	(12)	(12)	Dec. 31 [10]	Oct.
North Carolina	x	x	A	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
North Dakota	x	x		x	x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
Ohio	(7)	(7)		(7)	(7)	(7)	Jan. 31	Dec.
Oklahoma	x	(7)			(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Dec.
Oregon	(11)	(11)		(11)	(11)	(11)	Mar. 31	Mar.
Pennsylvania	x	(7)		(7)	(7)	(7)	(10)	--------
Rhode Island	x	(11)		(11)	(11)	(11)	Apr. 30	Mar.
South Carolina	x	x	A	x	x	x	Dec. 31	--------
South Dakota	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Tennessee	(7)	(5)		(5)	(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	--------
Utah	x	(11)	A		(11)	(11)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Virginia	x	(7)	A	(7)	(7)	(7)	June 30	Apr.
Washington	x	(11)	A, B, D	(11)	(11)	(11)	Dec. 31 [6]	Nov.
West Virginia	x	x	A	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Wisconsin	x	(7)			(7)	(7)	Jan. 31	--------
Wyoming	x	x	A	x	x	x	Jan. 1	Dec.

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[1] Data not available for Mississippi.

[2] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[3] Temporary or limited licenses or permits are issued to:

A—qualified applicants until the next board meeting or examination.

B—foreign trained until residency requirement is met.

C—applicants under the trainee program of the American Physical Therapy Association and the exchange visitor program.

D—out-of-State licensed physical therapists to participate in public health programs or special projects, for temporary stay within State, or in an emergency.

[4] Excludes grace period.

[5] In Alabama, Kansas, and Tennessee the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts has this function. In Connecticut the Department of Health issues licenses.

[6] Triennial—Alaska and Washington, 1964, 1967, etc., and Arizona from date of issuance.

[7] The Board of Medical Examiners has this function. In Louisiana and Tennessee the Physical Therapy Committee assists with examinations.

[8] L.P.T. = licensed physical therapist.
R.P.T. = registered physical therapist.

[9] Only to applicants educated in Canada.

[10] Biennial, even years. In Pennsylvania the renewal is biennial, but expiration date and year were not reported.

[11] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Oregon the State Board of Health has this function.

[12] Physiotherapy Committee on Grievances consisting of 8 registered physical therapists hears all charges and reports findings to the department which has this function.

Table 77. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

State [1]	Personal qualifications [2]		Professional education [4] (years)	Examination		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [3]		Written [5]	Oral [6]	Practical
Alabama			4	x		
Alaska	21		4	x		
Arizona	21		4	x	x	x
Arkansas	21	x	4	x	x	x
California [7]						
L.P.T.			[8]3	x		
R.P.T.	21		[8]4	x		
Colorado			3	x		
Connecticut			5	x[9]		
Delaware	20		4	x		
District of Columbia	20		4	x		
Florida	21	x	4	x[9]		x
Georgia	21		4	x		
Hawaii [10]			4			
Idaho		xx	3	x	x	x
Illinois	21	xx	4	x	x	
Indiana	20	xx	1	x		
Iowa	21		4	x		
Kansas	21	xx	4	x		
Kentucky			4	x		
Louisiana	21	x	------------	x		
Maine	21		4	x		
Maryland			4	x	x	
Massachusetts	21	xx	------------	x		
Michigan	20		4	x		
Minnesota	21		4	x[9]		
Montana	21		4	x[9]		
Nebraska	21	x	4	x	x	
Nevada	21		4	x		
New Hampshire	21	xx	------------	x		
New Jersey [10]	21	x	------------			
New Mexico [10]	20	xx	4			
New York	21	xx	4	x		x
North Carolina			4	x		
North Dakota	21	xx	4	x[9]		
Ohio	21		4	x[9]		x
Oklahoma			4	x		
Oregon	21		[8]4	x	x	
Pennsylvania	21	x	------------	x		
Rhode Island	20		4	x		
South Carolina	21		------------	x		
South Dakota	20		4	x[9]	x	
Tennessee	21	x	4	x	x	
Utah	21		[8]4	x		
Vermont			4	x		
Virginia	20	xx	4	x		
Washington			4	x		
West Virginia	21	xx	4	x		
Wisconsin	20		4	x		
Wyoming			4	x		

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[1] Data not available for Mississippi.

[2] State residence is not required in any State. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States except Florida, Hawaii, and Maryland. Physical examination is required in the District of Columbia.

[3] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[4] Physical therapy programs are approved jointly by the American Physical Therapy Association (A.P.T.A.) and the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. Requirements refer to licensure other than under "grandfather" or waiver provisions. These provisions expired in 1965 in Illinois, and 1966 in Oregon and West Virginia.

[5] In all States except Arkansas, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin part or all of the written examination is prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association.

[6] Includes interview.

[7] L.P.T. = licensed physical therapist.
R.P.T. = registered physical therapist.

[8] In California, Oregon, and Utah graduation from an approved nursing or physical education program plus 1 year of physical therapy school may be substituted.

[9] Accepts certification from the American Registry of Physical Therapists (A.R.P.T.) in lieu of written examination.

[10] Licenses are issued on the basis of inspection of credentials. Hawaii will license members of A.P.T.A. or the A.R.P.T. on the basis of membership.

Table 78. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

State [1]	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [2]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$25	$25	$10		x	
Alaska	25	30	[3] 3		x	
Arizona	35	15	[3] 5		x [4]	
Arkansas	25	25	3	x		
California [5]						
L.P.T.	55	----------	[6] 30		x	
R.P.T.	37	----------	[6] 12		x	
Colorado	25	25	5		x	
Connecticut	25	50	[6] 8			x
Delaware	15	15	5			x
District of Columbia	30	30	20			x
Florida	25	25	5		x [4]	
Georgia	25	25	10			x
Hawaii	[7] 15	----------	3			x
Idaho	25	25	10		x	
Illinois	35	35	7			x
Indiana	25	15	[6] 10	x		
Iowa	24	44	5	x		
Kansas	50	50	5		x [4]	
Kentucky	25	25	10		x	
Louisiana	25	100	10	x		
Maine	25	15	5		x	
Maryland	25	10	5		x	
Massachusetts	25	10	[6] 5			x
Michigan	35	35	25			x
Minnesota	15	15	5		x	
Montana	25	25	2		x	
Nebraska	25	50	3		x [4]	
Nevada	42	30	5	x		
New Hampshire	25	35	2			x
New Jersey	[7] 25	----------	10		x	
New Mexico	[7] 25	----------	5		x	
New York	40	40	[6] 15			x
North Carolina	25	25	5	x		
North Dakota	25	25	5	x		
Ohio	25	50	5			x
Oklahoma	35	35	5	x		
Oregon	25	25	10		x [4]	
Pennsylvania	50	75	[6] 5			x
Rhode Island	20	20	1			x
South Carolina	25	25	5	x		
South Dakota	15	15	2	x		
Tennessee	25	10	5			x
Utah	25	25	5	x		
Vermont	25	10	3		x	
Virginia	30	30	3			x
Washington	25	25	[3] 15			x
West Virginia	25	25	5		x	
Wisconsin	30	30	5		x	
Wyoming	25	10	5		x	

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[1] Data not available for Mississippi.

[2] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[3] Triennial renewal.

[4] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona, Florida, and Oregon; 80 percent in Kansas; and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

[5] L.P.T. = licensed physical therapist.
R.P.T. = registered physical therapist.

[6] Biennial renewal.

[7] Fee is for inspection of credentials; no examination is required.

Table 79. LICENSES ISSUED TO PHYSICAL THERAPISTS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965			
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement
Arizona	3	72	61	-------	11	(3)	25	-------	-------
Arkansas	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	50	40	9	1
California [4]									
L.P.T.	2	1,088	1,087	1	-------	(3)	-------	-------	-------
R.P.T.	2	2,221	2,046	175	-------	[3] 200	-------	200	-------
Colorado	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	324	265	54	5
Connecticut	2	704	648	47	9	[3] 75	-------	62	13
Delaware	1	47	43	2	2	50	-------	-------	-------
District of Columbia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	126	103	[5] 23	-------
Florida	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	425	386	[5] 39	-------
Georgia	1	110	90	15	5	-------	-------	-------	-------
Hawaii [6]	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	64	64	-------	-------
Idaho [7]	1	21	-------	-------	21	27	-------	-------	-------
Illinois	1	730	676	[5] 54	-------	706	521	[5] 185	-------
Indiana	2	-------	229	-------	-------	[3] 7	-------	-------	7
Kentucky	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	136	102	32	2
Maryland	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	310	283	21	6
Minnesota	1	408	376	1	31	421	-------	-------	-------
Montana	1	33	29	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Nebraska	1	86	79	6	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Nevada	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	30	30	-------	-------
New Mexico [6]	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	51	46	5	-------
New York	2	-------	-------	[5] 124	-------	1,468	-------	-------	-------
North Carolina	1	-------	-------	14	6	244	-------	-------	-------
North Dakota	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	32	32	-------	-------
Ohio	1	446	388	22	36	-------	-------	-------	-------
Oregon	1	161	140	8	13	-------	-------	-------	-------
Rhode Island	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	118	110	5	3
South Dakota	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	44	42	-------	2
Tennessee	1	-------	-------	4	3	-------	-------	-------	-------
Utah	1	71	61	9	1	61	-------	-------	-------
Vermont	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	40	34	4	2
Virginia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	215	178	22	15
Washington	3	[8] 135	-------	67	9	-------	230	-------	-------
West Virginia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	56	43	5	8
Wyoming	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	32	28	1	3

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[1] Data not available for other licensing states.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Total number of licenses in 1965 was 141 in Arizona; 1,087 L.P.T. and 2,352 R.P.T. in California; 761 in Connecticut; and 236 in Indiana.

[4] L.P.T. = licensed physical therapist.
R.P.T. = registered physical therapist.

[5] Includes licenses issued by reciprocity or endorsement. Also includes reinstatements in 1965 in Illinois.

[6] All licenses are issued on basis of inspection of credentials.

[7] First renewal in 1965.

[8] Total number of licenses in 1964 was 365 which includes 59 licenses issued by waiver.

CHAPTER 15

PHYSICIANS (M.D.)

Doctors of Medicine (M.D.) are licensed in all States and the District of Columbia. This profession is among the earliest for which laws were enacted, with 42 of the 51 jurisdictions having licensing laws prior to 1900 (table 80).

Medical licensing boards or committees composed entirely of M.D.'s administer the acts in 25 States. These licensing bodies have from 3 to 10 members. In the remaining 26 jurisdictions where the licensing bodies have 4 to 16 members, physicians are in the majority, with the exception of Kansas. Representatives of other healing arts and of the public range from one to six persons (table 81).

In 12 States, the board licenses no other occupation. In the remaining 39 jurisdictions, other occupations licensed by the State boards for licensure of physicians—sometimes with the addition of representatives of other healing arts—include osteopathic physicians, 26 States; physical therapists, 23 States; podiatrists, 16 States; midwives, 9 States; chiropractors, 6 States; psychologists, 2 States; and dispensing opticians, 1 State (table 82).

The board is responsible for examinations in all States and for issuance of licenses in 38 States. Renewals are required in all but five States. Provisions for temporary licenses exist in 39 States and for licensure of foreign-educated physicians in 48 States (table 83).

Qualifications for the licensure of physicians educated in the United States or Canada include graduation from an approved medical school in all States and an internship in 33 jurisdictions. In addition, 4 years of preprofessional education are required in 10 States; 3 years in 2; and 2 years in the remaining 39 States. Half of the States also require a basic science certificate (table 84).

Qualifications for the licensure of physicians educated in foreign medical facilities are listed in table 85. Of the 48 States which license these physicians, 41 specify certification by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates.

Examination fees range from $20 to $100; renewal fees, from $2 to $20. All States except Florida have provisions for licensing by reciprocity or endorsement with fees ranging from $40 to $200 (table 86).

Annual renewal of licenses is required in 34 jurisdictions, biennial in 11, and triennial in 1. Licenses are not renewed in Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Ohio. Statistics are available on the number of licenses granted by examination, reciprocity, or endorsement. Only a few States provided data on numbers of licenses renewed (table 87).

Table 80. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala.	1823	C	Ky.	1878	C	N. Dak.	1889	C
Alaska	1917	C	La.	1894	C	Ohio	1896	C
Ariz.	1903	C	Maine	1895	C	Okla.	1908	C
Ark.	1909	C	Md.	1892	C	Oreg.	1889	C
Calif.	1876	C	Mass.	1894	C	Pa.	1893	C
Colo.	1881	C	Mich.	1899	C	R. I.	1895	C
Conn.	1893	C	Minn.	1883	C	S. C.	1817	C
Del.	1895	C	Miss.	1819	C	S. Dak.	1869	C
D. C.	1896	C	Mo.	1874	C	Tenn.	1889	C
Fla.	1889	C	Mont.	1889	C	Tex.	1837	C
Ga.	1894	C	Nebr.	1881	C	Utah	1893	C
Hawaii	1865	C	Nev.	1904	C	Vt.	1905	C
Idaho	1898	C	N. H.	1915	C	Va.	1884	C
Ill.	1877	C	N. J.	1894	C	Wash.	1881	C
Ind.	1897	C	N. Mex.	1907	C	W. Va.	1881	C
Iowa	1886	C	N. Y.	1893	C	Wis.	1897	C
Kans.	1901	C	N. C.	1859	C	Wyo.	1899	C

[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Table 81. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	M.D.'s
Ala	State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	10	10
Alaska	Board of Medical Examiners Department of Commerce	3	3
Ariz	Board of Medical Examiners	5	5
Ark	State Medical Board	9	9
Calif	Board of Medical Examiners Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	11	10
Colo	State Board of Medical Examiners Secretary of State	9	7
Conn	Medical Examining Board [3]	5	5
Del	State Board of Medical Examiners and The Medical Council	12	11
D.C	Board of Examiners in Medicine and Osteopathy [4] Department of Occupations and Professions	5	4
Fla	State Board of Medical Examiners	10	10
Ga	State Board of Medical Examiners Secretary of State	10	10
Hawaii	Board of Medical Examiners Department of Regulatory Agencies	7	7
Idaho	State Board of Medicine Department of Law Enforcement	7	6
Ill	Medical Examining Committee Department of Registration and Education	[5] 5	5
Ind	State Board of Medical Registration and Examination	7	5
Iowa	State Board of Medical Examiners State Department of Health	8	6
Kans	State Board of Healing Arts	11	5
Ky	State Board of Health State Department of Health	10	7
La	State Board of Medical Examiners	5	5
Maine	Board of Registration in Medicine	6	6
Md	Board of Medical Examiners	8	8
Mass	Board of Registration in Medicine Department of Civil Service and Registration	7	6
Mich	State Board of Registration in Medicine	10	10
Minn	State Board of Medical Examiners	8	7
Miss	State Board of Health	11	9
Mo	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts Department of Education	7	5
Mont	State Board of Medical Examiners	7	7
Nebr	Board of Examiners in Medicine and Surgery Department of Health	6	5
Nev	State Board of Medical Examiners	5	5
N.H	State Board of Registration in Medicine	5	5
N.J	State Board of Medical Examiners Department of Law and Public Safety	12	8
N. Mex	Board of Medical Examiners	5	5
N.Y	State Board of Medical Examiners State Education Department	10	9
N.C	Board of Medical Examiners	7	7
N. Dak	State Board of Medical Examiners	9	9
Ohio	State Medical Board Department of Education	8	7

Table 81. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE—Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	M.D.'s
Okla	State Board of Medical Examiners	7	7
Oreg	Board of Medical Examiners	7	6
Pa	State Board of Medical Education and Licensure	7	6
	Department of State		
R.I	Board of Examiners in Medicine	4	3
	Department of Health		
S. C	State Board of Medical Examiners	8	8
S. Dak	State Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners	5	4
Tenn	State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	5	5
	Department of Insurance and Banking		
Tex	State Board of Medical Examiners	12	9
Utah	State Medical Examining Committee	5	5
	Department of Registration		
Vt	Board of Medical Registration	[6] 7	7
	Secretary of State		
Va	Board of Medical Examiners	16	11
Wash	Board of Medical Examiners	5	5
	Department of Motor Vehicles		
W. Va	Medical Licensing Board	11	9
Wis	State Board of Medical Examiners	8	7
Wyo	State Board of Medical Examiners	5	4

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[1] For other occupations licensed by the board see table 82.

[2] This board is the certifying agency for the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts.

[3] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.

[4] This board is the certifying agency for the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Arts.

[5] Excludes 2 board members who serve only on matters relating to chiropractic and osteopathy.

[6] Excludes 1 board member who serves only on matters relating to podiatry.

Table 82. OTHER OCCUPATIONS LICENSED BY STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

State	None	Doctor of osteopathy	Physical therapist	Podiatrist	Midwife	Chiropractor	Psychologist	Dispensing optician
Total	12	26	23	16	9	6	2	1
Alabama		x		x				
Alaska		x	x					
Arizona	x							
Arkansas			x					
California			x	x	(1)		x	x
Colorado		x		x	(1)			
Connecticut	x							
Delaware		x						
District of Columbia		x						
Florida			x					
Georgia	x							
Hawaii	x							
Idaho			x					
Illinois		x				x		
Indiana		x	x	x	x	x		
Iowa		x						
Kansas		x	x			x		
Kentucky		x		x				
Louisiana			x	x	x			
Maine			x					
Maryland		x [2]		x				
Massachusetts		x	x					
Michigan	x							
Minnesota		x	x		x			
Mississippi		x		x				
Missouri		x						
Montana			x	x				
Nebraska		x [2]						
Nevada	x							
New Hampshire		x	x	x				
New Jersey		x	x	x	x	x		
New Mexico	x							
New York		x	x					
North Carolina	x							
North Dakota			x					
Ohio		x	x	x	x	x		
Oklahoma			x					
Oregon		x						
Pennsylvania			x		(3)			
Rhode Island	x							
South Carolina	x							
South Dakota		x	x					
Tennessee			x					
Texas		x						
Utah	x							
Vermont				x				
Virginia		x	x	x		x	(4)	
Washington	x							
West Virginia				x				
Wisconsin		x	x	x				
Wyoming		x			x			

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[1] Renews existing licenses. No new licenses are issued.

[2] Issues unlimited licenses. The Board of Examiners in Osteopathy issues limited licenses. This provision became effective in Maryland June 1, 1967.

[3] Nurse midwives only.

[4] Clinical psychologists only.

Table 83. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses			License suspension	License revocation	License renewal[1]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary[2]	To foreign educated			Expiration date[3]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	(4)		(4)	x	x	Dec. 31	---------
Alaska	x	x	A, B, C	x	x	x	Jan. 31	---------
Arizona	x	x	D	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Arkansas	x	x	C, D		x	x	Jan. 1	---------
California	x	x		x	x	x	Feb. 28/29[5]	Jan.
Colorado	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Connecticut	x	(6)		(6)	x	x	Jan. 31[7]	---------
Delaware	x	x	C, D	x	x	x	June 30	May
District of Columbia	x	(6)		(6)	(8)	(8)	Dec. 31	Oct.
Florida	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Georgia	x	x	A, B	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Hawaii	x	(6)	B, D, E	(6)	(6)	(6)	Jan. 31	Dec.
Idaho	x	x	A	x	x	x	June 30	June
Illinois	x	(6)	B, E	(6)	(6)	(6)	June 30[5]	Apr.
Indiana	x	(4)	A, E	(4)		x	June 30[5]	June
Iowa	x	(6)	E	(6)	x	x	June 30	May
Kansas	x	x	A	x	x	x	June 30	May
Kentucky	x	x[9]	A, B	x	x	x	-----------	---------
Louisiana	x	x	A, B, E		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Maine	x	x	B, E	x	(8)	(8)	June 30[5]	May
Maryland	x	x		x	x	x	Sept. 30[10]	---------
Massachusetts	x	x[9]	E	x	x	x	-----------	---------
Michigan	x	x	E, F	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Minnesota	x	x	A, E	x	x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
Mississippi	x	x[9]	A	x	x	x	-----------	---------
Missouri	x	x	B, E	x	x	x	June 30	June
Montana	x	x	A	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Nebraska	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	Sept. 30	Aug.
Nevada	x	x	B, E		x	x	Apr. 30	Dec.
New Hampshire	x	x	F	x	x	x	Dec. 31[5]	Nov.
New Jersey	x	x[9]	C	x	x	x	-----------	---------
New Mexico	x	x	A, B, E	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
New York	x	(6)	E	(6)	(6)	(6)	Dec. 31[5]	Oct.
North Carolina	x	x	B, E	x	x	x	Dec. 31[7]	Dec.
North Dakota	x	x	A, B, C, F	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Ohio	x	x[9]		x	x	x	-----------	---------
Oklahoma	x	x	E	x	x	x	June 30	June
Oregon	x	x		x	x	x	Nov. 30	Oct.
Pennsylvania	x	x	E	x	x	x	Dec. 31[7]	Dec.
Rhode Island	x	(6)	B, E	(6)	(6)	(6)	Nov. 1	Oct.
South Carolina	x	x	A, B, E	x	x	x	Dec. 31[5]	Oct.
South Dakota	x	x	B	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Tennessee	x	(4)		(4)	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Texas	x	x	A, E	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Utah	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x	E	x	x	x	Jan. 31	Jan.
Virginia	x	x	A	x	x	x	June 30	Apr.
Washington	x	(6)	B	(6)	(8)	(8)	June 30	June
West Virginia	x	x	B	x	x	x	June 30[7]	Apr.
Wisconsin	x	x	A	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Wyoming	x	x	A	x		x	Mar. 31	---------

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[1] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[2] Temporary or limited licenses or permits are issued:
A—to qualified applicants until next board meeting.
B—to physicians for specific employment such as State institutions, camps, etc.
C—for locum tenens practice.
D—in a community or public emergency.
E—to interns, residents or fellows.
F—to qualified applicants until citizenship requirement is met.

[3] Excludes grace period.

[4] In Alabama and Tennessee the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts issues licenses. In Indiana, the Clerk of the Circuit Court in county of residence of the applicant has this function.

[5] Biennial, even years.

[6] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Connecticut and Hawaii the Department of Health has this function.

[7] Biennial, odd years.

[8] This is the function of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia and the State Medical Disciplinary Board in Washington. The Administrative Hearing Commissioner has this function in Maine where the board may directly suspend a license only in cases of mental illness.

[9] No renewal required.

[10] Triennial, 1966, 1969, etc.

Table 84. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE LICENSURE OF U.S. TRAINED DOCTORS OF MEDICINE [1]

State	Personal qualifications [2]		Education and experience		Basic science certificate	Examination [3]	
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [4]	Professional education [5] (years)	Internship (years)		Written	Oral [6]
Alabama	19	x	6	1	x	x	
Alaska	21	x	6	[7] 1	x	x [8]	
Arizona	21	x	8	1	x	x [8]	x
Arkansas	21	x	8	—	x	x	
California			7	1		x	
Colorado	21	x	8	1	x	x [8]	
Connecticut	21	xx	6	—	x	x [9]	
Delaware	21	x	6	1		x	
District of Columbia	21		6	1	x	x [9]	
Florida	21	x	8	[7] 1	x	x	
Georgia		x	6	—		x [8]	
Hawaii		xx	6	1		x [8]	
Idaho		xx	6	1		x	x
Illinois	21		6	1		x [9]	
Indiana	21	xx	6	—		x	
Iowa		xx	8	1	x	x	
Kansas	21	x	8	1	x	x	
Kentucky	21	x	6	1		x [8]	x
Louisiana	21	x	6	—		x	x
Maine	21		6	1		x [9]	x
Maryland	21	xx	6	—		x	
Massachusetts	21	xx	6	—		x [9]	
Michigan	21	xx	8	1	x	x	x
Minnesota		xx	6	1	x	x	x
Mississippi		x	6	—		x	
Missouri		x	6	—		x [8]	
Montana		x	8	1		x	x
Nebraska	21	x	6	—	x	x	
Nevada		x	8	1	x	x	x
New Hampshire	21	xx	6	1		x [8]	x
New Jersey	21	x	6	1		x	
New Mexico		xx	6	—	x	x	
New York	21	xx	6	—		x [9]	
North Carolina	21	x	6	—		x	x
North Dakota	21	x	6	1		x	x
Ohio	21	x	6	[10] —		x	
Oklahoma	21	x	8	1	x	x	
Oregon		xx	6	1	x	x [8]	x
Pennsylvania	21	xx	6	1		x	
Rhode Island	21	xx	6	1	x	x [9]	x
South Carolina	21	x	6	—		x	
South Dakota	21	xx	6	1	x	x	x
Tennessee	21	x	6	—	x	x	
Texas	21	xx	6	—	x	x	
Utah	21		6	1	x	x	
Vermont	21	xx	6	1		x	x
Virginia	21	xx	6	—		x [9]	
Washington			6	1	x	x [9]	
West Virginia		x	6	1		x	x
Wisconsin	21	xx	7	1	x	x	x
Wyoming		x	6	1		x	

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[1] Includes graduates of approved Canadian medical schools. See table 85 for specific requirements for licensure of other foreign-trained physicians.

[2] State residence of 1 year is required in Hawaii and 90 days in Utah. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is not required in any State.

[3] All States except Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, and Texas will license by endorsement applicants certified by the National Board of Medical Examiners. Georgia will accept only those certified prior to October 15, 1953.

[4] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention. For Canadian citizens, Montana and Nevada accept declaration of intention.

[5] The 4-year medical program must be completed in a school that is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges and is approved by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association.

[6] Includes interview.

[7] May substitute 4 years of practice in Alaska and 5 years in Florida.

[8] Part or all of the written examination is prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association.

[9] Part or all of the examination is prepared by the National Board of Medical Examiners.

[10] 1-year internship is voluntary.

Table 85. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE LICENSURE OF FOREIGN-TRAINED DOCTORS OF MEDICINE[1]

State[2]	Personal qualifications		Certification by E.C.F.M.G.[4]	Internship and residency (years)	Basic science certificate	Examination	
	Citizenship[3]	Residence				Written	Oral[5]
Alabama	x	—	x	1	x	x	x
Alaska	x	—		1	x	x	
Arizona	x	—	x	2	x	x	x
California		—		(6)		x	x
Colorado	x	—	x	3	x	x	x
Connecticut	xx	—		[7] —	x	x	
Delaware	x	1 year	x	2		x	
District of Columbia		—	x	1	x	x	
Florida	x	—	x	3	x	x	
Georgia	x	—	x	—		x	x
Hawaii	xx	1 year	x	3		x	
Idaho	xx	—	x	1	x	x	x
Illinois		—		1		x	
Indiana	xx	—		2		x	
Iowa	xx	—	x	[7] 1	x	x	
Kansas	x	—		1	x	x	
Kentucky	x	—	x	5		x	x
Maine		—	x	1		x	x
Maryland	xx	1 year	x	3	x	x	
Massachusetts	xx	—	x	—		x	
Michigan	xx	—	x	1	x	x	x
Minnesota	xx	—	x	2	x	x	x
Mississippi	x	—	x	—		x	x
Missouri	x	—	x	1		x	
Montana	x	—	x	1		x	x
Nebraska	x	—	x	—	x	x	
New Hampshire	xx	—	x	1		x	x
New Jersey	x	—		3		x	
New Mexico	xx	—	x	—	x	x	
New York	xx	—	x	1		x	
North Carolina	x	—	x	—		x	x
North Dakota	x	—	x	1	x	x	x
Ohio	x	—	x	2	x	x	
Oklahoma	x	—	x	1	x	x	
Oregon	xx	—	x	2	x	x	x
Pennsylvania	xx	—	x	1		x	
Rhode Island	xx	—	x	2	x	x	x
South Carolina	x	—	x	2		x	
South Dakota	xx	—	x[8]	1	x	x	x
Tennessee	x	—	x	—	x	x	x
Texas	xx	—	x	—	x	x	x
Utah		90 days	x	3	x	x	x
Vermont	xx	—	x	1		x	x
Virginia	xx	—	x	2	x	x	
Washington		—	x	1	x	x	
West Virginia	x	3 years	x	1		x	x
Wisconsin	xx	—	x	1	x	x	x
Wyoming	x	—	x	1		x	x

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[1] Applicants must also meet personal and educational qualifications required of U.S.-trained physicians.

[2] Arkansas, Louisiana, and Nevada do not license foreign-trained physicians.

[3] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[4] E.C.F.M.G. is the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates. In States that do not require this certification, the individual boards determine equivalency of education.

[5] Includes interview. Clinical examinations are also required in California and Illinois.

[6] 2 years required for noncitizens, 1 year for citizens.

[7] 3 years if graduate of unapproved medical school.

[8] Or may qualify by practicing under a temporary license in a State institution for 4 years.

Table 86. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination[1]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$25	$100	$5	x		
Alaska	35	110	10		x	
Arizona	55	155	5		x[2]	
Arkansas	50	[3] 100	2	x		
California	58	128	[4] 18		x	
Colorado	25	50	2		x[2]	
Connecticut	50	[5] 100	[4] 10			x
Delaware	50	150	15			x
District of Columbia	35	[5] 50	4			x
Florida	50	--------	10		x[2]	
Georgia	[6] 20	100	3			x
Hawaii	50	50	5			x
Idaho	25	150	10		x	
Illinois	75	150	[4] 10			x
Indiana	25	100	[4] 10	x		
Iowa	50	100	5		x[7]	
Kansas	50	[3] 50	10		x[2]	
Kentucky	50	75	--------		x	
Louisiana	27	102	10	x		
Maine	100	100	[4] 5		x	
Maryland	50	50	[8] 5		x	
Massachusetts	75	75	--------			x
Michigan	30	100	5			x
Minnesota	50	100	5		x	
Mississippi	35	50	--------		x	
Missouri	50	[5] 100	10		x	
Montana	75	100	10		x	
Nebraska	50	50	10		x[2]	
Nevada	100	200	10	x		
New Hampshire	30	50	[4] 5			x
New Jersey	50	50	--------		x	
New Mexico	100	100	5		x	
New York	40	40	[4] 15			x
North Carolina	50	100	[4] 5	x		
North Dakota	100	100	5	x		
Ohio	50	100	--------			x
Oklahoma	25	100	8	x		
Oregon	75	[5] 100	20		x[2]	
Pennsylvania	50	75	[4] 10			x
Rhode Island	50	50	5			x
South Carolina	50	100	[4] 5	x		
South Dakota	40	90	5	x		
Tennessee	50	100	5			x
Texas	50	100	10	x[9]		
Utah	25	50	10	x		
Vermont	20	50	2		x	
Virginia	50	100	3			x
Washington	50	50	7			x
West Virginia	25	100	[4] 5		x	
Wisconsin	50	100	5		x	
Wyoming	75	75	7		x	

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[2] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, and Oregon; 80 percent in Kansas; and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

[3] Minimum. Same as reciprocating or endorsing State if their fee is higher.

[4] Biennial renewal.

[5] Fee for licensure by endorsement of National Board of Medical Examiners is $50 in Connecticut, Missouri, and Oregon and $35 in the District of Columbia.

[6] Nonresident fee is $50.

[7] Fees in excess of $25,000 at the end of the fiscal year revert to the general fund.

[8] Triennial renewal.

[9] All fees, except the annual registration fees which are deposited in a special fund in the State treasury to be expended as specified by an itemized appropriation for enforcement of the licensing law and dissemination of information.

Table 87. LICENSES ISSUED TO DOCTORS OF MEDICINE BY STATE BOARDS

State	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965			
		Total	Renewal [1]	Examination [2]	Reciprocity or endorsement [2]	Total	Renewal [1]	Examination [2]	Reciprocity or endorsement [2]
Alabama	1	3,259	3,104	66	89	3,473	3,309	66	98
Alaska	1	-------	-------	8	16	-------	-------	6	26
Arizona	1	-------	-------	33	119	2,766	2,651	34	81
Arkansas	1	-------	-------	70	35	[3] 2,790	-------	87	38
California	2	47,201	44,578	491	2,132	[4] 2,991	334	459	2,198
Colorado	1	-------	-------	95	166	5,061	4,825	59	177
Connecticut	2	314	—	64	250	8,352	7,996	74	282
Delaware	1	-------	-------	8	26	[3] 592	-------	7	19
District of Columbia	1	-------	-------	62	229	-------	-------	77	242
Florida	1	-------	-------	668	-------	[3] 9,798	-------	510	-------
Georgia	1	6,868	6,530	272	66	[3] 6,850	-------	309	116
Hawaii	1	-------	-------	37	34	1,224	1,127	46	51
Idaho	1	1,009	964	3	42	[3] 974	-------	3	30
Illinois	2	17,698	17,111	138	449	-------	-------	149	492
Indiana	2	5,922	5,630	208	84	[4] 318	—	196	122
Iowa	1	-------	-------	130	90	-------	-------	111	72
Kansas	1	-------	-------	61	62	-------	-------	100	68
Kentucky	(5)	241	-------	119	122	[4] 272	-------	149	123
Louisiana	1	5,941	5,601	253	87	-------	-------	273	78
Maine [5]	2	93	-------	47	46	[4] 89	-------	50	39
Maryland	3	598	—	283	315	[4] 582	—	246	336
Massachusetts	(5)	542	-------	39	503	[6] 284	-------	12	272
Michigan	1	-------	-------	339	213	11,173	10,593	393	187
Minnesota	1	8,797	8,447	151	199	8,678	8,308	157	213
Mississippi	(5)	133	-------	87	46	[6] 155	-------	97	58
Missouri	1	-------	-------	272	129	13,457	13,000	283	174
Montana	1	[7] 1,020	[7] 970	3	47	-------	-------	3	16
Nebraska	1	3,487	3,317	124	46	-------	-------	107	32
Nevada	1	627	579	1	47	[3] 659	-------	3	42
New Hampshire	2	-------	-------	13	82	1,658	1,553	20	85
New Jersey	(5)	465	-------	129	336	[6] 459	-------	122	337
New Mexico	1	1,193	1,150	4	39	-------	-------	3	56
New York	2	-------	-------	442	1,523	[3] 40,208	-------	492	1,740
North Carolina	2	-------	-------	182	83	[3] 7,205	-------	202	139
North Dakota	1	-------	-------	4	19	[3] 780	-------	16	28
Ohio	(5)	886	-------	363	523	[4] 907	-------	388	519
Oklahoma	1	-------	-------	77	75	-------	-------	97	65
Oregon	1	-------	-------	51	102	3,459	3,308	32	119
Pennsylvania	2	-------	-------	180	596	-------	-------	255	683
Rhode Island	1	1,290	1,229	13	48	-------	-------	28	52
South Carolina	2	-------	-------	82	40	-------	-------	82	50
South Dakota	1	-------	-------	19	25	[3] 926	-------	19	19
Tennessee	1	-------	-------	203	107	4,702	4,428	157	117
Texas	1	-------	-------	402	318	[3] 16,689	-------	376	312
Utah	1	-------	-------	27	40	1,795	1,718	26	51
Vermont	1	-------	-------	29	81	[7] 1,369	[7] 1,250	29	90
Virginia	1	-------	-------	301	188	-------	-------	316	229
Washington	1	5,504	5,210	40	254	-------	-------	57	257
West Virginia	2	[8] 114	12	56	46	-------	-------	31	52
Wisconsin	1	-------	-------	65	203	[3] 4,500	-------	75	210
Wyoming	1	-------	-------	1	34	-------	-------	3	23

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[1] Includes reinstatements.

[2] Data from the American Medical Association.

[3] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965.

[4] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965 was 48,412 in California; 6,240 in Indiana; 10,460 in Maryland; and approximately 2,995 in Kentucky; 3,675 in Maine; and 12,000 in Ohio.

[5] No renewal required. In Maine the first renewal was July 1, 1966.

[6] Data not available on total number of licenses in effect in 1965. Mississippi reports 1,733 physicians practicing in the State as of December 31, 1965.

[7] Approximate. Exact number not available.

[8] Total number of licenses in effect in 1964 was 2,242.

CHAPTER 16

PHYSICIANS (D. O.)

All States license *Doctors of Osteopathy* (D.O.). Forty-one States and the District of Columbia grant unlimited practice rights. Some of these States also issue limited licenses which place restrictions on the practitioner's right to use drugs or perform surgery. Nine States issue limited licenses only.

Eight of the laws were enacted prior to 1900 and 30 during the first decade of this century. The last enactment was in Alaska in 1966; however, osteopathic physicians were included under this State's basic science law as early as 1946 (table 88).

The licensing agency is an osteopathic board composed solely of members of that profession in 24 States and with one to three additional persons in 3 States. In the remaining States the same board which licenses doctors of medicine licenses doctors of osteopathy. However, four of these boards have no osteopathic members. Maryland and Nebraska have two boards—an osteopathic board which issues limited licenses and a medical board which issues unlimited licenses.

The 53 boards range in size from 3 to 16 members. With the exception of four boards, the range of osteopathic members is from one to six (table 89).

The board or committee issues the initial license in 36 States and recommends issuance in 14. In California the board does not grant initial licenses but does renew existing ones. Temporary licenses are issued in 21 States. Provisions for licensing foreign-educated physicians exist in 11 jurisdictions (table 90).

The degree of Doctor of Osteopathy from an approved college is the usual requirement for licensure. The period of professional education varies from 3 to 7 years. Actually total training in the United States now takes at least 7 years—3 preprofessional and 4 professional. One year of internship following graduation from an osteopathic college is an additional requirement in 32 States (table 91).

A written examination for the initial license is required in all States. In a large number of States graduates of both medical and osteopathic colleges take the same basic examination for State board certification in general medicine and surgery. Fees for the application, examination, and initial license range from $10 to $100; for reciprocity or endorsement, from $20 to $150; for renewal, from $2 to $25 (table 92).

The renewal period is biennial in 6 States and annual in 37. Renewals are not required in the remaining States. Licensure statistics are presented in table 93.

Table 88. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala.	1923	C	Ky.	1904	C	N. Dak.	1909	C
Alaska	1966	C	La.	1908	C	Ohio	1900	C
Ariz.	1947	C	Maine	1919	C	Okla.	1903	C
Ark.	1913	C	Md.	1914	C	Oreg.	1907	C
Calif.	1901	C	Mass.	1898	C	Pa.	1909	C
Colo.	1905	C	Mich.	1897	C	R. I.	1914	C
Conn.	1901	C	Minn.	1903	C	S. C.	1904	C
Del.	1907	C	Miss.	1906	C	S. Dak.	1907	C
D. C.	1929	C	Mo.	1897	C	Tenn.	1899	C
Fla.	1909	C	Mont.	1901	C	Tex.	1907	C
Ga.	1909	C	Nebr.	1927	C	Utah	1907	C
Hawaii	1905	C	Nev.	1925	C	Vt.	1896	C
Idaho	1899	C	N. H.	1915	C	Va.	1912	C
Ill.	1899	C	N. J.	1913	C	Wash.	1909	C
Ind.	1901	C	N. Mex.	1903	C	W. Va.	1907	C
Iowa	1901	C	N. Y.	1907	C	Wis.	1901	C
Kans.	1901	C	N. C.	1907	C	Wyo.	1899	C

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Table 89. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	D.O.'s
Ala.	State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	10	—
Alaska	Board of Medical Examiners [2] Department of Commerce	3	—
Ariz.	State Osteopathic Board of Registration and Examination in Medicine and Surgery	5	4
Ark.	State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	5	5
Calif.	Board of Osteopathic Examiners Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	5	5
Colo.	State Board of Medical Examiners [2] Secretary of State	9	2
Conn.	Osteopathic Examining Board [3]	5	5
Del.	State Board of Medical Examiners and The Medical Council [2]	12	1
D.C.	Board of Examiners in Medicine and Osteopathy [2] Department of Occupations and Professions	5	1
Fla.	State Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners	6	6
Ga.	State Board of Osteopathic Examiners Secretary of State	5	5
Hawaii	Board of Osteopathic Examiners Department of Regulatory Agencies	3	3
Idaho	Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration Department of Law Enforcement	5	5
Ill.	Medical Examining Committee [2] Department of Registration and Education	[4] 6	1
Ind.	State Board of Medical Registration and Examination [2]	7	1
Iowa	State Board of Medical Examiners [2] State Department of Health	8	2
Kans.	State Board of Healing Arts [2]	11	3
Ky.	State Board of Health [2] State Department of Health	10	1
La.	State Board of Osteopathy Department of Occupational Standards	5	5
Maine	Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration	5	5
Md.			
Limited	State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	5	5
Unlimited [5]	Board of Medical Examiners [2]	8	—
Mass.	Board of Registration in Medicine [2] Department of Civil Service and Registration	7	1
Mich.	State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination	5	5
Minn.	State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	8	1
Miss.	State Board of Health [2]	11	1
Mo.	State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts [2] Department of Education	7	2
Mont.	Board of Osteopathic Examiners	3	3
Nebr.			
Limited	Board of Examiners in Osteopathy Department of Health	3	3
Unlimited	Board of Examiners in Medicine and Surgery [2] Department of Health	6	1
Nev.	State Board of Osteopathy	3	3
N.H.	State Board of Registration in Medicine [2]	5	—
N.J.	State Board of Medical Examiners [2] Department of Law and Public Safety	12	1

Table 89. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY—Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government [1]	Board members	
		Total	D.O.'s
N. Mex	State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	5	5
N.Y	State Board of Medical Examiners [2] State Education Department	10	1
N.C	State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration	5	5
N. Dak	State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	3	3
Ohio	State Medical Board [2] Department of Education	8	1
Okla	State Board of Osteopathy	5	5
Oreg	Board of Medical Examiners [2]	7	1
Pa	State Board of Osteopathic Examiners Department of State	8	5
R.I	Board of Examiners in Osteopathy Department of Health	4	2
S.C	State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	4	4
S. Dak	State Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners [2]	5	1
Tenn	State Board of Examiners and Registration for Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons Department of Insurance and Banking	5	5
Tex	State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	12	3
Utah	State Osteopathic Examining Committee Department of Registration	3	3
Vt	Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration Secretary of State	3	3
Va	Board of Medical Examiners [2]	16	1
Wash	Osteopathic Examining Committee Department of Motor Vehicles	3	3
W. Va	Board of Osteopathy	3	3
Wis	State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	8	1
Wyo	State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	5	1

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[1] This board is the certifying agency for the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts in Alabama and Tennessee and the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Arts in the District of Columbia.

[2] For other occupations licensed by the board see table 82.

[3] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.

[4] Excludes 1 chiropractor who serves only on matters relating to chiropractic.

[5] In Maryland this provision was effective June 1, 1967.

Table 90. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses [1]		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [2]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [3]			Expiration date [4]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	(5)		x	x	Dec. 31	---------
Alaska	x	x	A		x	Jan. 31	---------
Arizona	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Arkansas	x	x [6]		x	x	---------	---------
California	--------	x [7]	--------	x	x	Jan. 1	---------
Colorado	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Connecticut	x	(8)		x	x	Jan. 31 [9]	Dec.
Delaware	x	x	B, E	x	x	June 30	May
District of Columbia	x	(8)		(10)	(10)	Dec. 31	Oct.
Florida	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Georgia	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Hawaii	x	(8)		(8)	(8)	June 30	May
Idaho	x	x	A	(8)	(8)	June 30	Apr.
Illinois	x	(8)		(5)	(8)	June 30 [11]	Apr.
Indiana	x	(5)			x	June 30 [11]	June
Iowa	x	(8)		x	x	June 30	May
Kansas	x	x	A	x	x	June 30	May
Kentucky	x	x [6]		x	x	---------	---------
Louisiana	x	(6)		(10)	(10)	---------	---------
Maine	x	x	B	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Maryland							
Limited	x	x [6]		x	x	---------	---------
Unlimited	x	x		x	x	Sept. 30 [12]	---------
Massachusetts	x	x [6]	B	x	x	---------	---------
Michigan	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
Minnesota	x	x [7]	A, B	x	x	Jan. 31	Dec.
Mississippi	x	x [6]	A	x	x	---------	---------
Missouri	x	x	B, C, D	x	x	June 30	June
Montana	x	x	A	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Nebraska							
Limited	x	(8)		(8)	(8)	July 31	July
Unlimited	x	(8)		(8)	(8)	Sept. 30	Aug.
Nevada	x	x		x	x	Jan. 31	Jan.
New Hampshire	x	x	D	x	x	Dec. 31 [11]	Nov.
New Jersey	x	x [6]	E	x	x	---------	---------
New Mexico	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
New York	x	(8)	B	(8)	(8)	Dec. 31 [11]	Oct.
North Carolina	x	x	A	x	x	Jan. 31	Jan.
North Dakota	x	x	A	x	x	June 30	May
Ohio	x	x		x	x	Aug. 31	---------
Oklahoma	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Oregon	x	x		x	x	Nov. 30	Oct.
Pennsylvania	x	x		x	x	Oct. 31 [9]	Sept.
Rhode Island	x	(8)	B, C	(8)	(8)	Nov. 1	Oct.
South Carolina	x	x [6]		x	x	---------	---------
South Dakota	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Tennessee	x	(5)		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Texas	x	x	A	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
Utah	x	(8)		(8)	(8)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x		x	x	Jan. 31	Jan.
Virginia	x	x	A	x	x	June 30	Apr.
Washington	x	(8)		(8)	(8)	Apr. 30	Apr.
West Virginia	x	x	A	x	x	June 30	June
Wisconsin	x	x	A	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Wyoming	x	x	A	x	x	Mar. 31	---------

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[1] Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Texas, and West Virginia have provisions for licensing foreign-educated osteopathic physicians.

[2] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 90—Continued

[3] Temporary or limited licenses or permits are issued to:
- A—qualified applicants until next board meeting.
- B—interns and/or residents.
- C—hospital medical officers.
- D—qualified applicants until citizenship requirements are met.
- E—out-of-State licensed physicians for locum tenens practice.

[4] Excludes grace period.

[5] In Alabama and Tennessee the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts issues licenses. In Indiana the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the county of residence has this function.

[6] No renewal required. In Louisiana the department issues initial licenses.

[7] Renews licenses to practice osteopathy. No new licenses are issued in California. In Minnesota new licenses are issued only to practice medicine.

[8] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Connecticut and Hawaii the Department of Health has this function.

[9] Biennial, odd years.

[10] The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has this function. In Louisiana the board refers cases to the proper prosecuting officers.

[11] Biennial, even years.

[12] Triennial, 1969, 1972, etc.

Table 91. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Education and experience		Basic science certificate	Examination [2]		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [3]	Professional education [4] (years)	Internship (years)		Written	Oral [5]	Practical
Alabama	19	x	6	1	x	x		
Alaska	21	x	7	1	x	x		
Arizona	21	xx	7	1	x	x	x	
Arkansas [6]			7	—	x	x		
California	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Colorado	21	x	7	1	x	x [7]		
Connecticut	21	xx	7	—	x	x	x	
Delaware	21	x	6	1		x	x	
District of Columbia	21		6	1	x	x [8]		
Florida	21	x	6	1	x	x	x	
Georgia [6]	21		6	—		x	x	
Hawaii	21		7	[9] 1		x	x	x
Idaho [6]	21	xx	3	—		x		
Illinois	21	xx	7	1		x		
Indiana	21	xx	6	—		x		
Iowa		xx	6	1	x	x		
Kansas	21	x	7	1	x	x		
Kentucky	21	x	7	1		x [7]	x	
Louisiana [6]	21		7	—		x	x	x
Maine	21		6	1		x	x	
Maryland								
Limited	21	x	7	—		x	x	x
Unlimited	21	xx	7	1		x		
Massachusetts	21	xx	6	—		x [8]		x
Michigan			7	1	x	x	x	
Minnesota		xx	7	1	x	x	x	
Mississippi [6]		x	7	—		x		
Missouri		x	7	—		x [7]		
Montana [6]	21	x	7	—		x	x	
Nebraska								
Limited	21	x	4	—	x	x	x	x
Unlimited	21	x	7	1	x	x		
Nevada	21		7	1	x	x	x	x
New Hampshire	21	xx	6	1		x [7]	x	
New Jersey	21	x	6	1		x		
New Mexico	21		6	1	x	x	x	
New York	21	xx	6	—		x [8]		
North Carolina [6]	21		7	1		x	x	
North Dakota [6]	21	x	7	—		x	x	x
Ohio	21	x	6	[9] —		x		
Oklahoma	21		7	[9] 1	x	x		
Oregon		xx	7	1	x	x [7]	x	
Pennsylvania	21	x	7	1		x		x
Rhode Island	21	xx	6	1	x	x		
South Carolina [6]	21		7	—		x	x	
South Dakota	21	xx	7	1	x	x	x	
Tennessee	21	x	7	—	x	x [8]	x	
Texas	21	xx	6	—	x	x		
Utah	21		5	[9] —	x	x		
Vermont	21		6	1		x	x	
Virginia	21	xx	7	—		x [7]		
Washington			7	1	x	x	x	
West Virginia		xx	7	1		x	x	
Wisconsin	21	xx	7	1	x	x	x	
Wyoming		x	7	1		x		

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[1] State residence of 90 days is required in Utah. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is not required in any State.

[2] All States except Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin will accept certification by the National Board of Examiners of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons in lieu of part or all of the board's examination.

[3] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[4] The 4-year osteopathic program must be completed in a school approved by the American Osteopathic Association and/or the board.

[5] Includes interview.

[6] Requirements are for issuance of limited licenses.

[7] Part or all of the written examination is prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association.

[8] In the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and New York part of the written examination is prepared by the National Board of Medical Examiners and in Tennessee by the National Board of Examiners for Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

[9] For full surgical privileges 1-year internship is required in Utah and 1-year of postgraduate work in addition to the 1-year internship is required in Hawaii and Oklahoma. In Ohio a 1-year internship is voluntary.

Table 92. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY

State	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [1]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$25	$100	$5	x		
Alaska	35	110	10		x	
Arizona	50	100	10		x [2]	
Arkansas	35	35	-------	x		
California	------	-------	25		x	
Colorado	25	50	2		x [2]	
Connecticut	50	[3] 100	[4] 10			x
Delaware	50	150	15			x
District of Columbia	35	50	4			x
Florida	50	-------	10		x [2]	
Georgia	25	50	3			x
Hawaii	35	100	7			x
Idaho	25	25	11		x	
Illinois	75	150	[4] 10			x
Indiana	25	100	[4] 10	x		
Iowa	50	100	5		x [5]	
Kansas	50	[6] 50	10		x [2]	
Kentucky	50	75	-------		x	
Louisiana	50	50	-------			x
Maine	25	50	4	x		
Maryland						
Limited	25	25	-------		x	
Unlimited	50	50	[7] 5		x	
Massachusetts	75	75	-------			x
Michigan	35	75	5		x	
Minnesota	50	100	5		x	
Mississippi	10	-------	-------		x	
Missouri	50	[3] 100	10		x	
Montana	25	25	2		x	
Nebraska						
Limited	25	50	3		x [2]	
Unlimited	50	50	10		x [2]	
Nevada	100	100	20	x		
New Hampshire	30	50	[4] 5			x
New Jersey	50	50	-------		x	
New Mexico	55	55	5		x	
New York	40	40	[4] 15			x
North Carolina	50	75	5	x		
North Dakota	20	20	3	x		
Ohio	50	100	2			x
Oklahoma	30	50	5	x		
Oregon	75	[3] 100	20		x [2]	
Pennsylvania	50	75	[4] 10			x
Rhode Island	50	50	5			x
South Carolina	25	25	-------	x		
South Dakota	40	90	5	x		
Tennessee	50	50	10			x
Texas	50	100	10	x [8]		
Utah	25	-------	10	x		
Vermont	25	25	3		x	
Virginia	50	100	3			x
Washington	25	25	2			x
West Virginia	55	100	2	x		
Wisconsin	50	100	5		x	
Wyoming	75	75	7		x	

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[1] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[2] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, and Oregon; 80 percent in Kansas; and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

[3] Fee for diplomate of the National Board of Examiners for Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons is $50.

[4] Biennial renewal.

[5] Fees in excess of $25,000 at the end of the fiscal year revert to the general fund.

[6] Minimum. Same as reciprocating or endorsing State if their fee is higher.

[7] Triennial renewal.

[8] All fees, except the annual registration fees which are deposited in a special fund in the State treasury to be expended as specified by an itemized appropriation for enforcement of the licensing law and dissemination of information.

Table 93. LICENSES ISSUED TO DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY BY STATE BOARDS

State[1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965			
		Total	Renewal[2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal[2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement
Alabama	1	8	7	—	1	6	6	—	—
Alaska	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------
Arizona	1	581	549	1	31	565	549	16	—
Arkansas	(3)	—	-------	—	—	[4] 23	-------	—	—
California	1	425	425	-------	-------	413	413	-------	-------
Colorado	1	431	412	—	19	442	424	1	17
Connecticut	2	—	—	—	—	80	80	—	—
Delaware	1	43	38	3	2	47	46	1	—
District of Columbia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	—	2
Florida	1	984	935	49	-------	968	933	35	-------
Georgia	1	174	164	1	9	-------	-------	-------	-------
Hawaii	1	162	150	—	12	164	161	—	3
Illinois	2	294	291	—	3	-------	-------	1	184
Indiana	2	190	184	—	6	[5] 11	—	—	11
Idaho	1	63	57	—	6	-------	-------	-------	-------
Iowa	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	5	12
Kansas	1	-------	-------	2	9	[4] 250	-------	2	5
Kentucky	(3)	100	-------	96	4	129	-------	128	1
Maine	1	227	218	1	8	235	227	—	8
Maryland[6]	(3)	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 206	-------	—	7
Massachusetts	(3)	3	-------	—	3	1	-------	—	1
Michigan	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	2,377	2,205	8	164
Minnesota	1	133	114	19	—	-------	-------	1	—
Mississippi	(3)	—	-------	—	-------	[4] 1	-------	—	-------
Missouri	1	-------	-------	185	6	-------	-------	250	15
Nebraska	1	89	89	—	—	-------	-------	—	—
Nevada	1	64	64	—	—	71	64	—	7
New Hampshire	2	-------	-------	—	1	-------	-------	—	—
New Jersey	(3)	57	-------	2	55	50	-------	4	46
New Mexico	1	306	300	5	1	296	286	6	4
New York	2	-------	-------	9	11	845	817	21	7
North Carolina	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	117	113	—	4
North Dakota	1	14	14	—	—	15	14	—	1
Ohio	1	1,405	1,323	54	28	1,495	1,410	73	12
Oklahoma	1	677	658	—	19	684	664	—	20
Oregon	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	269	256	—	13
Pennsylvania	2	81	—	29	52	-------	-------	43	54
Rhode Island	1	111	105	5	1	-------	-------	6	4
South Dakota	1	-------	-------	1	1	91	88	3	—
Tennessee	1	67	66	—	1	69	67	—	2
Texas	1	-------	-------	3	36	-------	-------	3	57
Utah	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	53	53	—	-------
Vermont	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	77	74	2	1
Virginia	1	-------	-------	—	—	33	31	—	2
Washington	1	351	326	2	23	-------	-------	2	7
West Virginia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	261	256	—	5
Wisconsin	1	-------	-------	—	8	[4] 250	-------	—	8
Wyoming	1	-------	-------	—	1	-------	-------	—	—

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[1] Data not available for Louisiana, Montana, and South Carolina.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] No renewal required.

[4] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965.

[5] Total number of licenses in effect for the biennium was 197.

[6] Data refer to limited licenses only.

CHAPTER 17

PODIATRISTS

All States and the District of Columbia license *podiatrists*, formerly known as chiropodists. In 1908 the first State law was passed and before 1920 half of the States had enacted statutes (table 94).

Licensing boards composed entirely of podiatrists administer these laws in 23 States. In Mississippi regulation of podiatrists is carried out by the Board of Health with no representatives from this profession. In other States there are boards which include podiatrists as well as practitioners of other branches of the healing arts (table 95).

At least five States issue temporary licenses to qualified applicants until the next board meeting. Seven States and the District of Columbia have provisions for licensing foreign-educated podiatrists (table 96).

To qualify for a license in 32 States, an applicant must have completed at least 2 years of preprofessional college and have graduated from a college of podiatry with a degree of Doctor of Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or Doctor of Podiatric Medicine (D.P.M.). In 16 States the preprofessional education requirement is reduced to 1 year, while in the remaining 2 States there are no specifications of preprofessional education. A few States require a period of internship or practice (table 97).

Examinations which are required in all States have fees from $15 to $100. Renewal fees are from $1 to $30. Reciprocity or endorsement fees, provided for in most of the States, are usually $50 to $100 (table 98).

Annual renewal is required in 42 jurisdictions, and biennial in 7. No renewal is required in Mississippi. Although the statistics in table 99 are incomplete for many of the States, a 1964 study by the American Podiatry Association indicated that there were 9,092 State registrations for podiatrists.

Table 94. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR PODIATRISTS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala	1939	C
Alaska	1949	C
Ariz	1941	C
Ark	1923	C
Calif	1913	C
Colo	1915	C
Conn	1915	C
Del	1923	C
D. C	1918	C
Fla	1933	C
Ga	1933	C
Hawaii	1947	C
Idaho	1925	C
Ill	1917	C
Ind	1925	C
Iowa	1921	C
Kans	1927	C
Ky	1920	C
La	1916	C
Maine	1932	C
Md	1916	C
Mass	1912	C
Mich	1915	C
Minn	1917	C
Miss	1938	C
Mo	1917	C
Mont	1923	C
Nebr	1919	C
Nev	1917	C
N. H	1919	C
N. J	1908	C
N. Mex	1939	C
N. Y	1911	C
N. C	1919	C
N. Dak	1929	C
Ohio	1916	C
Okla	1935	C
Oreg	1925	C
Pa	1913	C
R. I	1917	C
S. C	1935	C
S. Dak	1931	C
Tenn	1931	C
Tex	1925	C
Utah	1931	C
Vt	1920	C
Va	1914	C
Wash	1917	C
W. Va	1917	C
Wis	1917	C
Wyo	1937	C

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Table 95. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PODIATRISTS

State [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Podiatrists
Ala.	Podiatry Advisory Board State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	3	3
Ariz.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners	3	3
Ark.	State Chiropody Examining Board	3	3
Calif.	Podiatry Examining Committee Board of Medical Examiners [2] Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	6	5
Colo.	Chiropody Board State Board of Medical Examiners [2] Secretary of State	3	3
Conn.	State Board of Examiners in Podiatry [3]	4	3
Del.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners	4	4
D.C.	Board of Podiatry Examiners Department of Occupations and Professions	3	3
Fla.	Board of Podiatry Examiners	4	3
Ga.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners Secretary of State	4	3
Hawaii	State Board of Podiatry Examiners Department of Health	4	3
Idaho	State Board of Chiropody-Podiatry Examiners Department of Law Enforcement	5	4
Ill.	Podiatry Examining Committee Department of Registration and Education	3	3
Ind.	Board of Podiatry Examiners State Board of Medical Registration and Examination [2]	5	2
Iowa	State Board of Podiatry Examiners State Department of Health	3	3
Kans.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners	3	1
Ky.	State Board of Podiatry State Board of Health [2] State Department of Health	6	5
La.	State Board of Medical Examiners [4]	5	2
Maine	Board of Examiners in Podiatry	4	2
Md.	Board of Podiatry Examiners Board of Medical Examiners [2]	4	3
Mass.	State Board of Registration in Chiropody (Podiatry) Department of Civil Service and Registration	5	4
Mich.	State Board of Registration in Podiatry	3	3
Minn.	Board of Podiatry Examiners and Registration	5	5
Miss.	State Board of Health [2]	11	—
Mo.	State Board of Podiatry Department of Education	4	4
Mont.	State Board of Medical-Podiatry Examiners State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	5	3
Nebr.	Board of Examiners in Podiatry Department of Health	3	3
Nev.	State Board of Chiropody	3	3
N.H.	State Board of Examiners in Podiatry State Board of Registration in Medicine [2]	3	1
N.J.	State Board of Medical Examiners [2] Department of Law and Public Safety	12	1
N. Mex.	State Board of Podiatry	5	5

Table 95. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PODIATRISTS —Continued

State [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Podiatrists
N.Y.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners State Education Department	7	7
N.C.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners	3	3
N. Dak.	State Board of Registration in Chiropody	3	3
Ohio	State Medical Board [2] with 1 podiatrist examiner Department of Education	9	1
Okla.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners	3	3
Oreg.	State Podiatrists' Examining Board	3	2
Pa.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners Department of State	6	4
R.I.	Board of Podiatry Examiners Department of Health	4	3
S.C.	Board of Podiatry Examiners	3	3
S. Dak.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners	3	3
Tenn.	Board of Registration in Podiatry Department of Insurance and Banking	3	3
Tex.	State Board of Podiatry Examiners	6	6
Utah	Chiropody-Podiatry Examining Board Department of Registration	3	3
Vt.	Board of Medical Registration [2] Secretary of State	8	1
Va.	Board of Medical Examiners [2]	16	1
Wash.	Chiropody Examining Committee Department of Motor Vehicles	3	3
W. Va.	Medical Licensing Board [2]	11	2
Wis.	Podiatry Examining Committee State Board of Medical Examiners [2]	3	3
Wyo.	State Board of Registration in Podiatry	3	3

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[1] Data not available for Alaska.

[2] For other occupations licensed by the board see table 82.

[3] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.

[4] For purposes of licensing podiatrists, the board is composed of 3 regular M.D. members and 2 podiatrists.

Table 96. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PODIATRISTS

State [1]	Examination	Issuance of licenses [2]		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [3]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [4]			Expiration date [5]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	(6)		(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	--------
Arizona	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Arkansas	x	x		x	x	July 1	June
California	x	(7)		(7)	(7)	Feb. 28/29 [8]	Jan.
Colorado	x	(7)		(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Nov.
Connecticut	x	(9)		x	x	Jan. 31 [10]	--------
Delaware	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
District of Columbia	x	(9)		(11)	(11)	Mar. 31	Jan.
Florida	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	--------
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	Aug. 31	Aug.
Hawaii	x	(9)		(9)	(9)	Jan. 31	--------
Idaho	x	x		(9)	(9)	June 30	May
Illinois	x	(9)		(9)	(9)	June 1 [8]	Apr.
Indiana	x	(7)			(7)	June 30 [8]	June
Iowa	x	(9)		(9)	(9)	June 30	June
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x	July 1	May
Kentucky	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Maine	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Maryland	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Massachusetts	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Michigan	x	x		x	x	May 31	May
Minnesota	x	x		x	x	May 31	Apr.
Mississippi	x	x [12]		x	x	--------	--------
Montana	x	x		x	x	June 30	--------
Missouri	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
Nebraska	x	(9)		(9)	(9)	Mar. 31	Feb.
Nevada	x	x		x	x	Oct. 31	Oct.
New Hampshire	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x	Oct. 31	Oct.
New Mexico	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
New York	x	(9)		(9)	(9)	Aug. 31 [10]	June
North Carolina	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
North Dakota	x	x		x	x	May 31	Apr.
Ohio	x	x		x	x	Feb. 28/29	--------
Oklahoma	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Oregon	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
Pennsylvania	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31 [10]	Dec.
Rhode Island	x	(9)		(9)	(9)	Sept. 30	Aug.
South Carolina	x	x	--------	x	x	Dec. 31	Oct.
South Dakota	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
Tennessee	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Texas	x	x		x	x	Aug. 31	Aug.
Utah	x	(9)		(9)	(9)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x		x	x	Feb. 28/29	Jan.
Virginia	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	Apr.
Washington	x	(9)		(9)	(9)	June 30	June
West Virginia	x	x		x	x	June 30 [10]	Apr.
Wisconsin	x	(7)		(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Dec.
Wyoming	x	x		x	x	Mar. 31	Mar.

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[1] Data not available for Alaska.

[2] The District of Columbia, Kansas, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wyoming have provisions for licensing foreign-educated podiatrists.

[3] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[4] Temporary licenses or permits are issued to qualified applicants until the next board meeting.

[5] Excludes grace period.

[6] The State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts issues certificates.

[7] The State Board of Medical Examiners has this function.

[8] Biennial, even years.

[9] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. In Connecticut the Department of Health issues licenses.

[10] Biennial, odd years.

[11] The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has this function.

[12] No renewal required.

Table 97. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF PODIATRISTS

State [1]	Personal qualifications [2]		Education and experience			Examination [3]		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [4]	College (years)	School of podiatry [5] (years)	Internship	Written [6]	Oral [7]	Practical
Alabama	21	x	—	4	—	x		
Arizona	21		1	4	—	x	x	x
Arkansas	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	x
California	21		2	4	—	x		
Colorado	21		1	4	—	x		
Connecticut	21	xx	2	4	—	x	x	
Delaware	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	x
District of Columbia	21	xx	2	4	—	x	x	x
Florida	21	x	2	4	—	x	--------	--------
Georgia	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	
Hawaii	21		2	4	—	x	x	x
Idaho	21	xx	2	4	—	x		x
Illinois	21	xx	1	4	—	x	x	
Indiana	21	xx	2	4	—	x		
Iowa	21		1	4	—	x	--------	--------
Kansas	21	x	1	4	—	x	--------	--------
Kentucky	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	x
Louisiana	21	xx	1	4	—	x	x	
Maine	21		1	4	—	x		
Maryland	21	xx	2	4	—	x	x	x
Massachusetts	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	x
Michigan	21	x	2	4	1 year	x	x	x
Minnesota	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	x
Mississippi	21		2	4	—	x		
Missouri	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	x
Montana	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	
Nebraska	21	x	1	4	—	x	x	
Nevada	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	x
New Hampshire	21		2	4	—	x	x	x
New Jersey	21	x	1	4	1 year	x		
New Mexico	21	x	1	4	—	x	x	x
New York	21		2	4	—	x		x
North Carolina	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	x
North Dakota	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	x
Ohio	21	x	1	4	—	x		x
Oklahoma	21	x	2	4	90 days	x	x	x
Oregon	21		1	4	—	x		
Pennsylvania	21	xx	2	4	—	x	--------	--------
Rhode Island	21		1	4	1 year	x		x
South Carolina	21	x	—	4	—	x	x	x
South Dakota	21	xx	1	4	—	x		x
Tennessee	21		2	4	—	x	x	x
Texas	21	x	2	4	—	x	x	
Utah	21		2	4	—	x		x
Vermont	21	xx	1	4	—	x	x	
Virginia	21	xx	2	4	—	x		
Washington	21		2	4	—	x		
West Virginia	21		2	4	—	x	x	
Wisconsin	21		1	4	—	x	x	x
Wyoming	21		2	4	—	x	x	x

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[1] Data not available for Alaska.

[2] State residence of 1 year is required in Kentucky and 90 days in Utah. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is required in Oklahoma and Texas.

[3] A basic science certificate is required in Arizona, Kentucky, Ohio, and Washington.

[4] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[5] Schools are those approved by the Council on Education of the American Podiatry Association and/or the board.

[6] Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming may accept certification of the National Board of Podiatry Examiners in lieu of their written examination.

[7] Includes interview.

Table 98. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PODIATRISTS

State [1]	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [2]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$25	--------	$2	x		
Arizona	50	$100	10		x [3]	
Arkansas	25	50	2	x		
California	58	--------	[4] 18		x	
Colorado	25	50	2		x [3]	
Connecticut	50	100	[4] 10			x
Delaware	50	50	10			x
District of Columbia	50	60	20			x
Florida	50	--------	15		x	
Georgia	50	100	10			x
Hawaii	37	--------	7			x
Idaho	35	100	11		x	
Illinois	50	50	[4] 10			x
Indiana	25	50	[4] 10	x		
Iowa	45	50	1			x
Kansas	25	--------	5		x [3]	
Kentucky	50	--------	10		x	
Louisiana	15	--------	1	x		
Maine	25	50	5		x	
Maryland	40	--------	5		x	
Massachusetts	25	100	5			x
Michigan	50	50	25			x
Minnesota	50	200	15		x	
Mississippi	50	100	--------		x	
Missouri	35	100	10		x	
Montana	35	--------	3		x	
Nebraska	25	50	3		x [3]	
Nevada	50	150	10	x		
New Hampshire	25	--------	5			x
New Jersey	50	100	1		x	
New Mexico	50	100	15		x	
New York	40	40	[4] 15			x
North Carolina	35	--------	10	x		
North Dakota	75	75	30	x		
Ohio	25	100	5			x
Oklahoma	100	[5] 150	15		x [3]	
Oregon	50	--------	25		x [3]	
Pennsylvania	25	100	[4] 5			x
Rhode Island	50	50	5			x
South Carolina	50	50	10	x		
South Dakota	25	50	4	x		
Tennessee	25	--------	5			x
Texas	40	--------	25	x		
Utah	25	50	10	x		
Vermont	50	--------	15		x	
Virginia	50	100	3			x
Washington	50	50	15			x
West Virginia	25	100	[4] 5		x	
Wisconsin	25	25	5		x	
Wyoming	25	50	3		x [3]	

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[1] Data not available for Alaska.

[2] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[3] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Wyoming; 80 percent in Kansas; and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

[4] Biennial renewal.

[5] Minimum fee.

Table 99. LICENSES ISSUED TO PODIATRISTS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965			
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement
Alabama	1	31	31	—	-------	31	31	—	-------
Alaska	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	(3)	-------	-------	-------
Arizona	1	47	40	4	3	-------	-------	-------	-------
Arkansas	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	32	32	—	—
California	2	902	866	36	-------	[3] 21	1	20	-------
Colorado	1	98	95	—	3	102	98	1	3
Connecticut	2	3	—	3	—	252	252	—	—
Delaware	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	30	30	—	—
District of Columbia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	114	113	1	—
Georgia	1	-------	-------	2	1	65	-------	3	-------
Hawaii	1	16	16	—	-------	16	14	2	-------
Idaho	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	31	30	—	1
Illinois	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	(3)	-------	-------	-------
Indiana	2	205	195	-------	-------	[3] 3	—	2	1
Kansas	1	59	58	1	—	60	59	1	—
Kentucky	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	76	75	1	-------
Louisiana	1	44	42	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Maine	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	38	-------	-------	-------
Maryland	1	138	130	8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Massachusetts	1	608	605	3	—	609	605	4	—
Michigan	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	298	-------	-------	-------
Minnesota	1	115	113	2	—	114	113	1	—
Mississippi	(4)	1	-------	—	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Missouri	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	151	148	1	2
Montana	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	17	17	—	-------
Nebraska	1	63	63	—	—	-------	-------	-------	-------
Nevada	1	-------	-------	2	-------	17	-------	-------	-------
New Hampshire	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	44	-------	-------	-------
New Jersey	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	506	501	5	—
New Mexico	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	57	32	7	18
New York	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	1,462	-------	-------	-------
North Carolina	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	58	58	—	-------
North Dakota	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	10	10	—	—
Ohio	1	582	567	15	—	599	575	24	—
Oklahoma	1	-------	-------	1	—	57	57	—	—
Oregon	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	56	56	—	-------
Rhode Island	1	72	70	2	—	71	70	1	—
South Carolina	1	-------	18	-------	-------	-------	18	-------	-------
South Dakota	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	26	26	—	—
Tennessee	1	60	60	—	-------	57	57	—	-------
Texas	1	213	202	11	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Utah	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	27	27	—	—
Virginia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	61	57	3	1
Washington	1	92	92	—	—	-------	-------	-------	-------
West Virginia	2	[5] —	—	—	—	130	-------	-------	-------
Wyoming	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	14	12	1	1

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[1] Data not available for Florida, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965 was 1 in Alaska; 900 in California; 1,103 in Illinois; and 208 in Indiana.

[4] No renewal required.

[5] Biennial renewal provision became effective in 1965. Total licenses issued as of December 31, 1964 were 127.

CHAPTER 18

PSYCHOLOGISTS

The statutes for *psychologists,* who are licensed in 36 States, were enacted between 1945 and 1967 (table 100). In 13 States and the District of Columbia the professional association certifies psychologists. Indiana is the only State with no provision for licensure or certification.

Titles used in the licensing acts are psychologist, certified psychologist, certified consulting psychologist, licensed psychologist, licensed applied psychologist, and registered psychologist. In 21 States the title is protected (table 100).

The definition in the act may state that a person is a psychologist when he calls himself one and does psychological work; thus the definition is not restricted to health personnel. Specialists in all fields of psychology are licensed in at least one State. Clinical psychologists and counseling psychologists are licensed in most States that regulate the profession. Exemptions from the licensure law are usually stipulated in terms of the work setting. A few States specifically exempt social psychologists.

Four States provide for more than one type of license but only information for the license with the highest educational requirement has been presented in the accompanying tables. Applicants with a master's degree in psychology are licensed as psychological examiners in Arkansas, Michigan, and Tennessee and as certified psychologists in Minnesota. Michigan also licenses as certified psychologists applicants with a doctorate who do not meet experience requirements for certification as consulting psychologists.

The State licensing agencies are psychology boards or committees. Of the 30 agencies, 28 are composed solely of psychologists, usually consisting of five members. In California and Michigan there is one member who is not a psychologist (table 101).

The psychology boards or committees issue initial licenses in 24 States and recommend issuance by their departments in 4 others. In the remaining two States recommendations are made to the Board of Medical Examiners or to the Board for the Healing Arts. Eight States have provisions for issuing temporary licenses and 13 States, for licensing persons educated outside of the United States (table 102).

A doctoral degree in psychology from an accredited college is the usual professional education requirement. Equivalents as determined by the board may include completion of all course work for a doctorate in psychology or a doctorate in a related field, with qualifying experience and recognized competence. Waiver or "grandfather" clauses provide for licensure of persons in practice when the law was enacted or for persons with a master's degree and qualifying experience (table 103).

Written examinations are required in all States except Arizona. Fees for examination and initial license range from $15 to $65. Fees for reciprocity or endorsement are from $10 to $50 and for renewals, from $2 to $30 (table 104).

License renewals are annual in 18 States and biennial in 9. In Kentucky the renewal period is 3 years; in Maine, 5 years. No renewal is required in Tennessee. Licensure statistics appear in table 105.

Table 100. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Alabama	1963	C
Alaska	1967	---------
Arizona	1965	V
Arkansas	1955	C
California	1957	V
Colorado	1961	V
Connecticut	1945	V
Delaware	1962	V
Florida	1961	V
Georgia	1951	C
Hawaii	1967	---------
Idaho	1963	C
Illinois	1963	V
Kansas	1967	---------
Kentucky	1948	C
Louisiana	1964	V
Maine	1953	V
Maryland	1957	V
Michigan	1959	V
Minnesota	1951	V
Mississippi	1966	V
Nebraska	1967	---------
Nevada	1963	V
New Hampshire	1957	V
New Jersey	1966	C
New Mexico	1963	V
New York	1956	V
North Carolina	1967	---------
North Dakota	1967	---------
Oklahoma	1965	C
Oregon	1963	V
Tennessee	1953	C
Utah	1959	V
Virginia	1946	C
Washington	1955	V
Wyoming	1965	V

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Voluntary (V) = only persons holding a license are authorized to use a particular title or official designation; unlicensed persons are not prohibited from working in this field, but they may not use the protected title.

Table 101. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

State[1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government[2]	Board members	
		Total	Psychologists
Ala	State Board of Examiners in Psychology	5	5
Ariz	Board of Psychologist Examiners	5	5
Ark	Board of Examiners in Psychology	5	5
Calif	Psychology Examining Committee Board of Medical Examiners[3] Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	8	7
Colo	State Board of Psychologist Examiners Secretary of State	5	5
Conn	Board of Examiners of Psychologists[4]	5	5
Del	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists	5	5
Fla	State Board of Examiners of Psychology	5	5
Ga	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists Secretary of State	3	3
Idaho	State Board of Psychologist Examiners Department of Law Enforcement	3	3
Ill	Psychologists Examining Committee Department of Registration and Education	5	5
Ky	Board of Examiners of Psychologists	5	5
La	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists	5	5
Maine	Board of Examiners of Psychologists	3	3
Md	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists	5	5
Mich	Psychologists Registration Office Department of Education	8	7
Minn	Board of Examiners of Psychologists	7	7
Miss	State Board of Psychological Examiners	5	5
Nev	State Board of Psychological Examiners	5	5
N.H	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists	3	3
N.J	State Board of Psychological Examiners Department of Law and Public Safety	7	7
N. Mex	State Board of Psychologists Examiners	5	5
N.Y	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists State Education Department	7	7
Okla	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists	5	5
Oreg	State Board of Psychologists Examiners Department of Education	5	5
Tenn	State Board of Examiners in Psychology[5] Department of Insurance and Banking	5	5
Utah	Psychology Examining Committee Department of Registration	5	5
Va	State Board of Psychologists Examiners Department of Professional and Occupational Registration	5	5
Wash	Board of Psychologist Examiners Department of Motor Vehicles	5	5
Wyo	State Board of Psychologists Examiners	5	5

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] The board also licenses psychological examiners in Arkansas, Michigan, and Tennessee, and certified psychologists in Michigan and Minnesota.

[3] For other occupations licensed by the board see table 82.

[4] The Department of Health provides clerical and fiscal services.

[5] This board is the certifying agency for the State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts.

Table 102. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

State[1]	Examination	Issuance of licenses			License suspension	License revocation	License renewal[2]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary[3]	To foreign educated			Expiration date[4]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x		x	x	x	------------	---------
Arizona	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
Arkansas	x	x			x	x	June 30	Jan.
California	x	(5)		(5)	(5)	(5)	Feb. 28/29[6]	Jan.
Colorado	x	x		x	x	x	July 31	June
Connecticut	x	x		x	x	x	Sept. 30[7]	July
Delaware	x	x			x	x	Date of issuance[7]	---------
Florida	x	x			x	x	Date of issuance[7]	---------
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Idaho	x	x			(8)	(8)	June 30	May
Illinois	x	(8)		(8)	(8)	(8)	Nov. 1[6]	Oct.
Kentucky	x	x	x		x	x	Date of issuance[9]	---------
Louisiana	x	x			x	x	June 30	June
Maine	x	x		x	x	x	Date of issuance[10]	---------
Maryland	x	x		x	x	x	Mar. 31	Mar.
Michigan	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Minnesota	x	x		x	x	x	June 30[7]	May
Mississippi	x	x	x		x	x	July 31	---------
Nevada	x	x			x	x	Jan. 1[11]	Dec.
New Hampshire	x	x	x		x	x	------------	---------
New Jersey	x	x			x	x	June 30	Apr.
New Mexico	x	x		x	x	x	June 30	June
New York	x	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	Apr. 30[11]	Feb.
Oklahoma	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Oregon	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Tennessee	x	(12)			x	x	------------	---------
Utah	x	(8)			(8)	(8)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Virginia	x	x[5]	x	x	x	x	June 30	June
Washington	x	(8)	(8)		(8)	(8)	Jan. 10	6 weeks prior
Wyoming	x	x	x	x	x	x	Date of issuance	1 month prior

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[3] Temporary licenses or permits are issued to qualified applicants pending completion of application procedures.

[4] Excludes grace period.

[5] The committee recommends to the Board of Medical Examiners which has this function. In Virginia the State Board of Medical Examiners issues licenses to clinical psychologists on recommendation of the board.

[6] Biennial, even years.

[7] Biennial from date of issuance.

[8] The Board or committee makes recommendation to the department which has this function.

[9] Triennial from date of issuance.

[10] License renewed every 5 years.

[11] Biennial, odd years.

[12] The State Licensing Board for the Healing Arts issues licenses. No renewal is required.

Table 103. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

State[1]	Personal qualifications[2]		Education and experience		Examination[3]	
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship[4]	Professional education[5]	Experience (years)	Written	Oral[6]
Alabama	21		**	—	x	x
Arizona	21	xx	**[7]	—		
Arkansas		x	**[7]	1	x[8]	x
California	21	xx	**	1	x	x
Colorado	21	xx	**	2	x[8]	x
Connecticut	21		**[7]	1	x	
Delaware	21	x	**	[9]—	x[8]	x
Florida		xx	**	2	x	x
Georgia	21	xx	**[7]	1	x	x
Idaho	21	xx	**[7]	2	x	x
Illinois	21	xx	**	2	x	
Kentucky	21	xx	**[7]	1	x	
Louisiana	21	xx	**	2	x	x
Maine	21	xx	*	1	x[8]	x
Maryland	21	xx	**[7]	2	x	
Michigan	21	xx	**[7]	5	x	x
Minnesota	21	xx	**[7]	3	x	x
Mississippi	21	xx	**	1	x	x
Nevada	21	xx	**	1	x[8]	x
New Hampshire	21	xx	**[7]	2	x	x
New Jersey	21		**[7]	2	x	
New Mexico	21		**	2	x[8]	x
New York	21	xx	**[7]	2	x	
Oklahoma	21		**[7]	2	x	
Oregon			**	2	x[8]	
Tennessee		x	**[7]	[9]—	x	
Utah			**	2	x	x
Virginia			**[7]	2	x[8]	x
Washington			**	1	x	x
Wyoming	21		**	—	x	

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] State residence is required in Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. Minnesota requires either residence or employment in State. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States. Physical examination is not required in any State.

[3] Written and oral examinations may be waived if applicant is a diplomate of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology in Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

[4] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[5] * = master's degree; ** = doctorate in psychology from an accredited college. Requirements refer to licensure other than under "grandfather" or waiver provisions. These provisions expire or expired in 1964 in Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota, Nevada, and New Mexico; in 1965 in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Oregon, and Wyoming; in 1966 in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Washington; in 1967 in Michigan, Mississippi, and Virginia; in 1968 in New Jersey; and in 1971 in Illinois. All other waiver clauses expired prior to 1964.

[6] Includes interview.

[7] Or equivalent as determined by the board.

[8] Part or all of the written examination is prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association for the National Association of Psychology Boards.

[9] 2 years of experience in Delaware and 1 year in Tennessee if desired registration is in clinical psychology.

Table 104. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

State [1]	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [2]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$25	$25	[3] $10		x	
Arizona	[4] 40	----------	10		x [5]	
Arkansas	35	25	5	x		
California	65	40	[3] 30		x	
Colorado	25	20	5			x
Connecticut	50	50	[3] 5			x
Delaware	25	25	[3] 10			x
Florida	50	50	[3] 10	x		
Georgia	25	50	5			x
Idaho	25	25	10		x	
Illinois	50	50	[3] 10			x
Kentucky	50	50	[6] 25		x	
Louisiana	50	50	[7] 25	x		
Maine	15	15	[8] 5		x	
Maryland	50	20	6	x		
Michigan	40	15	25		x	
Minnesota	25	25	[3] 5		x [5]	
Mississippi	25	25	2	x		
Nevada	40	50	[3] 20	x		
New Hampshire	25	25	5		x	
New Jersey	50	25	25		x	
New Mexico	50	25	15		x	
New York	40	40	[3] 15			x
Oklahoma	[7] 50	[7] 50	[7] 15	x		
Oregon	50	25	15		x [5]	
Tennessee	35	35	----------			x
Utah	15	15	5	x		
Virginia	50	50	10			x
Washington	40	40	10			x
Wyoming	30	10	5		x	

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States.

[2] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[3] Biennial renewal.

[4] Fee is for application; no examination is required.

[5] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 90 percent in Arizona and Oregon, and 95 percent in Minnesota are used to finance the board.

[6] Triennial renewal.

[7] Maximum fee.

[8] Renewal every 5 years.

Table 105. LICENSES ISSUED TO PSYCHOLOGISTS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965				Total current licenses 1966
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	
Alabama	2	-------	------	------	------	31	------	------	------	54
Arizona	1	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	81
Arkansas [3]	1	25	22	3	—	32	------	------	------	42
California	2	2,473	2,464	------	------	[5] 84	—	76	[4] 8	3,117
Colorado	1	-------	------	------	------	183	172	5	6	186
Connecticut	2	-------	120	------	------	[5] 145	131	13	1	262
Delaware	2	-------	------	------	------	56	------	------	------	60
Florida	2	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	299
Georgia	1	-------	------	------	------	185	172	9	4	101
Idaho	1	-------	------	------	------	22	16	—	6	23
Illinois	2	[4] 440	—	—	—	731	------	------	------	1,012
Kentucky	3	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	105
Louisiana	1	-------	------	------	------	52	------	52	—	138
Maine	5	-------	------	------	------	[5] 6	—	6	—	59
Maryland	1	359	341	13	5	372	353	15	4	421
Michigan [3]	1	-------	------	------	------	422	------	------	------	------
Minnesota [3]	2	[4] 244	178	39	12	490	------	------	------	455
Nevada	2	-------	------	------	------	19	12	—	7	------
New Hampshire	1	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	40
New Mexico	1	-------	------	------	------	72	------	------	------	81
New York	2	-------	------	101	18	2,765	------	------	------	3,210
Oklahoma	1	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	93
Oregon	1	84	------	—	84	122	------	------	------	101
Tennessee [3]	([6])	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	174
Utah	1	-------	------	------	------	124	124	—	—	135
Virginia [7]	1	[7] 3	------	3	—	------	------	------	------	110
Washington	1	109	98	11	—	------	------	------	------	123
Wyoming	1	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	51

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[1] Data not available for other licensing States. Law was not enacted until 1966 in Mississippi or New Jersey.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Includes licenses issued to consulting psychologists, certified psychologists, and psychological examiners.

[4] Includes 4 licenses issued by waiver in California, 440 in Illinois, and 15 in Minnesota.

[5] Total number of licenses in effect in 1965 was 257 in California, 265 in Connecticut, and 49 in Maine.

[6] No renewal required.

[7] Amendment in 1966 requires annual renewal. A total of 81 licenses were in effect in 1964.

CHAPTER 19

RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS

New York is the only State that regulates the practice of radiologic technology through the examination and licensing of operators of X-ray equipment. The *X-ray technician* is defined as one who uses X-ray on human beings under the supervision of a licensed practitioner of medicine (radiologist), dentistry, podiatry, osteopathy, or chiropractic. Dental assistants are specifically excluded.

A person holding a license as an X-ray technician may use the title "licensed X-ray technician" or the letters "L.X.T." after his name. As of October 1965 a total of 6,300 licenses were in effect of which 3,600 had been issued by examination and 2,700 by endorsement of applicants certified by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

The 1964 law establishes an X-Ray Technician Board of Examiners within the State Department of Health, consisting of seven members—two radiologists, one physician, one hospital administrator, one health physicist, and two X-ray technicians. The department requires successful completion of a written examination to qualify for practice as an X-ray technician. Certification by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists may be accepted in lieu of the examination.

The department issues a license upon the payment of $20. The biennial renewal fee is $15. These fees are deposited in the State general revenue fund from which the board is financed.

Educational qualifications specify high school graduation and a 24-month course of study in X-ray technology in a school registered by the department, or the equivalent as determined by the department. Training programs within the State are subject to site inspection, while those out of State may be accepted if certified by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

Information on licensing practices is presented in tables 106–110.

Table 106. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT, NATURE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR X-RAY TECHNICIANS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
				Total	X-ray technicians
New York	1964	C	X-ray Technician Board of Examiners [2] State Department of Health	7	2

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate the compulsory provisions.

[2] Serves as an advisory board.

Table 107. FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR STATE LICENSURE OF X-RAY TECHNICIANS

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [1]			Expiration date	Mailing date
New York	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31 [2]	Oct.

[1] Temporary licenses are issued to qualified applicants pending completion of first examination.

[2] Biennial, odd years. Excludes grace period.

Table 108. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF X-RAY TECHNICIANS

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Education		Examination		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship	High school (years)	School of X-ray technology (years)	Written	Oral	Practical
New York	18		4	2	x [2]		

[1] State residence or physical examination are not required. A reference attesting to good moral character is required.

[2] Applicants meeting educational requirements are excused from written examination if they hold certificates from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

Table 109. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARD FOR LICENSURE OF X-RAY TECHNICIANS

State	Fees charged by board		Method of financing the board		
	Initial license [1]	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
New York	$20	[2] $15			x

[1] Fee for application and initial license whether licensure is by examination or endorsement.

[2] Biennial renewal.

Table 110. LICENSES ISSUED TO X-RAY TECHNICIANS BY STATE BOARD

State	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued		
		Total in effect October 1965	Examination	Endorsement [1]
New York	2	6,300	3,600	2,700

[1] Applicants certified by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

CHAPTER 20

SANITARIANS

Statutes enacted in 30 States for the licensing of *sanitarians* vary in coverage and type. Two-thirds of the States have voluntary registration laws which cover only use of the title, such as registered sanitarian, sanitarian, professional sanitarian, and sanitary inspector. The remaining States have compulsory laws but in California the compulsory provisions apply only to sanitarians employed in local official agencies.

The first law was enacted in 1912 in New Jersey, followed by a 1945 statute in California. The other 28 laws were enacted after 1950 with Nevada becoming the 30th State when it passed its law on March 30, 1967 (table 111).

Administration is by sanitarian boards, committees, or departments varying in size from three to nine members. Of the 29 licensing bodies reported, 9 are composed exclusively of sanitarians while 3 have no representatives from the occupation (table 112).

The sanitarian licensing body functions independently in 19 States, with the power to issue, suspend, and revoke licenses. The department or the board of health, acting on the sanitarian board's recommendation, is responsible for issuing licenses in the remaining States. In 12 States temporary licenses are available to sanitarian trainees who have met all of the requirements except experience (table 113).

In two-thirds of the States the minimum educational qualification is a bachelor's degree with 15 to 30 units of basic science or a major in environmental health sciences. In the 20 States that require at least 4 years of college preparation, 17 also require some experience. In four States where at least 1 or 2 years of college are required, three have an additional requirement of experience. The five States that do not specify minimum education require from 2 to 10 years of experience for which education can usually be substituted. Education cannot be substituted for experience in 12 States (table 114).

Written examinations are required in all licensing States; the fees are usually $10 to $25. Renewal fees in the 27 States with this requirement range from $2 to $20. Fees for reciprocity or endorsement, available in 21 States, are from $5 to $25 (table 115).

Annual renewal of license is required in 26 States and biennial in 1; however, no renewal is needed in 2 States. The statistics reported in table 116 on licenses issued considerably understate the numbers of sanitarians engaged in practice, due to the limited coverage of persons in this occupation.

Table 111. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR SANITARIANS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala	1964	C	Ky	1960	V	Okla	1953	V
Ark	1958	V	La	1954	C	Oreg	1951	V
Calif	1945	C [2]	Mass	1957	V	S. C	1962	V
Colo	1957	V	Mich	1963	V	S. Dak	1965	V
Fla	1959	V	Mont	1959	V	Tenn	1963	V
Ga	1957	V	Nebr	1963	V	Tex	1965	V
Hawaii	1959	C	Nev	1967	------	Utah	1951	C
Idaho	1963	C	N. J	1912	C	Wash	1959	V
Ill	1965	C	N. Mex	1959	C	W. Va	1957	C
Ind	1963	V	N. C	1960	V	Wis	1957	V

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Voluntary (V) = only persons holding a license are authorized to use a particular title or official designation; unlicensed persons are not prohibited from working in this field, but they may not use the protected title.

[2] Compulsory provisions apply only to sanitarians employed in local official agencies.

Table 112. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF SANITARIANS

State [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Sanitarians
Ala	Board of Registration for Sanitarians	7	4
Ark	State Board of Registration for Professional Sanitarians	5	5
Calif	Advisory Committee on Sanitarians' Registration Department of Public Health	9	5
Colo	Board of Registration for Professional Sanitarians State Department of Public Health	5	5
Fla	Sanitarians' Registration Board	6	5
Ga	State Board of Examiners for Registered Professional Sanitarians Secretary of State	5	5
Hawaii	Examining Committee for the Licensing of Sanitarians Department of Health	5	4
Idaho	State Board of Sanitarian Examiners Department of Law Enforcement	3	3
Ill	Board of Registration for Sanitarians Department of Registration and Education	7	4
Ind	State Board of Registration of Professional Sanitarians	7	5
Ky	Sanitarian Examining Committee State Department of Health	5	4
La	State Board of Examiners for Sanitarians	7	4
Mass	Board of Registration of Sanitarians Department of Civil Service and Registration	5	3
Mich	Board of Examiners for Sanitarians Department of Licensing and Regulation	5	—
Mont	Sanitarians' Registration Council State Board of Health	3	3
Nebr	Board of Registration for Sanitarians	5	2

Table 112. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF SANITARIANS —Continued

State [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Sanitarians
N.J	Board of Examiners State Department of Health	9	—
N. Mex	Board of Registration for Professional Sanitarians	5	—
N.C	State Board of Sanitarian Examiners Department of Occupational Licensing	9	4
Okla	State Department of Registration for Professional Sanitarians [2]	5	5
Oreg	Department of Sanitarians [2] State Board of Health	5	3
S.C	State Board of Examiners for Registered Sanitarians	4	3
S. Dak	Board of Sanitarian Registration	5	3
Tenn	State Board of Examiners for Registered Professional Sanitarians State Department of Public Health	5	3
Tex	Sanitarian Advisory Committee State Department of Health	5	5
Utah	Sanitarian Examining Committee Department of Registration	5	5
Wash	State Board of Registered Sanitarians Department of Motor Vehicles	3	3
W. Va	Board of Sanitarians	5	4
Wis	Examining Committee for Registered Sanitarians State Board of Health	5	3

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[1] Data not available for Nevada.

[2] This department is a statutory body appointed by the State Board of Health.

Table 113. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF SANITARIANS

State [1]	Examination	Issuance of licenses [2]		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [3]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [4]			Expiration date [5]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x		x	x	Sept. 30	---------
Arkansas	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
California	(6)	(7)				----------	---------
Colorado	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Florida	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Georgia	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Hawaii	x	x		x	x	Jan. 31	Jan.
Idaho	x	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	June 30	Apr.
Illinois	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Nov.
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x	July 31 [8]	June
Kentucky	x	(6)			(6)	June 30	June
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Massachusetts	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Michigan	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	Date of issuance	1 month prior
Montana	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Nebraska	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
New Jersey	x	(7)		(6)	(6)	----------	---------
New Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	Feb. 28/29	---------
North Carolina	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	May
Oregon	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
South Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	June
South Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Tennessee	x	x		x	x	June 30	June
Texas	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	Aug. 31	Aug.
Utah	x	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	Dec. 31	Oct.
Washington	x	(6)		(6)	(6)	June 30	June
West Virginia	(9)	x	x	x	x	June 30	May
Wisconsin	x	(6)			(6)	Dec. 31	Dec.

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[1] Data not available for Nevada.

[2] California, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas have provisions for licensing foreign-educated sanitarians.

[3] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[4] Temporary licenses or permits are issued to sanitarian trainees who have met all requirements except experience. Montana, Louisiana, and West Virginia also issue temporary licenses to qualified sanitarians pending completion of examination procedures.

[5] Excludes grace period.

[6] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function. The State Board of Health in Wisconsin and the Public Health Council in New Jersey have this function.

[7] The department issues initial licenses. No renewal is required.

[8] Biennial, odd years.

[9] The State Civil Service Commission has this function.

Table 114. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF SANITARIANS

State [1]	Personal qualifications [2]		Education and experience [3]		Examination	
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [4]	College [5] (years)	Experience [6]	Written	Oral [7]
Alabama			4	1	x	x
Arkansas	21	x	4	1	x	x
California			4	—	x [8]	
Colorado			4	2	x [8]	
Florida	21	x	4	—	x [8]	
Georgia			4	2	x	
Hawaii			4	—	x [8]	
Idaho		xx	2	3	x [8]	x
Illinois	21	xx	4	3	x	x
Indiana			4	2	x	
Kentucky			—	2	x [9]	x
Louisiana			4	1	x	x
Massachusetts	21	xx	2	2	x	
Michigan			4	3	x [8]	
Montana		x	—	5	x [8]	x
Nebraska		x	4	1	x	x
New Jersey			2	—	x [8]	
New Mexico			4	1	x [8]	
North Carolina	21	xx	4	3	x [8]	x
Oklahoma			4	2	x [9]	x
Oregon		x	[10] 1	4	x [8]	x
South Carolina			[11] 4	1	x [8]	x
South Dakota			—	10	x	x
Tennessee			4	2	x	
Texas		xx	4	1	x	
Utah	21	xx	—	4	x [8]	
Washington			4	6 months	x [8]	
West Virginia	21		4	6 months	x [9]	
Wisconsin			—	6	x	

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[1] Data not available for Nevada.

[2] State residence of 1 year is required in Arkansas, Florida, and Texas. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States except Alabama, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Physical examination is not required in any State.

[3] Requirements refer to licensure other than under "grandfather" or waiver provisions. These provisions expired in 1964 in Indiana and Nebraska; in 1965 in Georgia, Michigan, and Tennessee; in 1966 in Alabama, Illinois, and Texas; and in 1967 in South Dakota. All other waiver clauses expired prior to 1964.

[4] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[5] All States require high school graduation or equivalent.

[6] Experience is in years unless otherwise indicated. Higher educational attainment may be substituted for part or all of experience requirement as follows: Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Montana, all of experience requirement; Nebraska and Utah, all but 6 months; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, all but 1 year; North Carolina, all but 2 years. No substitution is allowed in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia.

[7] Includes interview.

[8] Part or all of the written examination is prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association.

[9] In Kentucky, applicant must also pass the merit or civil service examination. In Oklahoma the merit or civil service examination is given to State employees in lieu of the board's examination. In West Virginia the State Civil Service Examination is the only examination used.

[10] 4 years of college will be required in 1969.

[11] In addition to the educational requirements shown a 3-month environmental sanitation course taken in a school of public health is required.

Table 115. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF SANITARIANS

State [1]	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [2]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$25	$5	$5		x	
Arkansas	20	10	15	x		
California		--------	--------			x
Colorado	10	10	2			x
Florida	25	5	5		x	
Georgia	15	--------	3			x
Hawaii	10	--------	3			x
Idaho	25	25	11		x	
Illinois	20	20	5			x
Indiana	20	15	[3] 10		x	
Kentucky	10	5	5		x	
Louisiana	20	20	5	x		
Massachusetts	15	15	5			x
Michigan	20	20	20			x
Montana	20	20	5		x	
Nebraska	35	(4)	2		x [5]	
New Jersey	20	--------	--------			x
New Mexico	13	--------	2			x
North Carolina	15	15	5	x		
Oklahoma	20	--------	7	x		
Oregon	15	5	2		x	
South Carolina	15	15	2		x	
South Dakota	20	--------	20		x	
Tennessee	25	25	3		x	
Texas	10	10	5		x	
Utah	10	--------	5		x	
Washington	25	15	10		x	
West Virginia	[6] 10	10	5		x	
Wisconsin	10	10	5			x

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[1] Data not available for Nevada.

[2] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.

[3] Biennial renewal.

[4] No fee established at present.

[5] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 85 percent are used to finance the board.

[6] Fee is for initial license; there is no charge for the civil service examination.

Table 116. LICENSES ISSUED TO SANITARIANS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965			
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement
Arkansas	1	64	60	4	—	60	59	1	—
California	(3)	69	-------	69	-------	[4] 79	-------	79	-------
Colorado	1	118	111	5	2	124	118	6	—
Florida	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	382	370	12	—
Georgia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	[5] 373	175	—	-------
Hawaii	1	107	107	—	-------	103	103	—	-------
Idaho	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	32	31	—	1
Indiana	2	97	—	97	—	165	92	73	—
Kentucky	1	169	162	7	—	170	159	11	—
Louisiana	1	289	278	11	—	292	278	14	—
Massachusetts	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	450	439	11	—
Michigan [6]	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	289	-------	289	—
Montana	1	35	28	7	—	37	35	2	—
Nebraska	1	127	127	—	—	122	122	—	—
New Jersey	(3)	52	-------	52	-------	[4] 56	-------	56	-------
New Mexico	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	89	86	3	-------
North Carolina	1	219	218	1	—	220	213	5	2
Oklahoma	1	102	91	11	-------	119	98	21	-------
Oregon	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	120	106	12	2
South Carolina	1	167	167	—	—	161	160	1	—
South Dakota [6]	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	37	-------	-------	-------
Tennessee	1	[7] 196	182	1	—	[7] 195	190	3	—
Texas [6]	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	[5] 854	-------	17	—
Utah	1	114	106	8	-------	109	102	7	-------
Washington	1	212	200	12	—	226	212	14	—
Wisconsin	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	188	-------	-------	-------

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[1] First licenses were not issued until 1966 in Alabama and Illinois. Data not available for Nevada and West Virginia.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] No renewal required.

[4] Total number of licenses in 1965 was 2,374 in California and 1,750 in New Jersey.

[5] Includes 198 licenses issued by waiver in Georgia and 837 in Texas.

[6] First licenses issued in 1965.

[7] Includes 13 licenses issued by waiver in 1964 and 2 in 1965.

CHAPTER 21

SOCIAL WORKERS

Social workers are "registered" in California, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Virginia, and "certified" in the State of New York. It is unlawful for any individual who has not received a certificate under the provision of these State laws to represent himself as a Registered Social Worker (R.S.W.) or in New York as a Certified Social Worker (C.S.W.). The California law was enacted in 1945; the others, after 1960 (table 117).

Qualifications for registration include completion of a 2-year course of study at a school of social work leading to a master's degree. In two States the board may accept a master's degree in a related field if the program requires at least 2 years to complete. There is an additional requirement of 2 years of full-time employment under competent supervision in Oklahoma. Written examinations are required in California and New York (table 119).

In addition to registered social workers, a second category is provided in two States—Social Worker Associates (S.W.A.) in Oklahoma and Associate Social Worker (A.S.W.) in Virginia. Qualification for registration in both States include a bachelor's degree and 2 years of experience in the field of social work.

Four of the social work licensing boards are attached to a department of State government. The boards are composed of five to seven members. In three instances all members are social workers, one board has two lay members, and the other has two associate social workers serving on the board (table 117).

Four boards have the power to suspend and revoke licenses, while three may also issue and renew licenses. In the remaining States the department has these functions. Annual renewal of license or registration is required except in New York where there is biennial registration (table 118).

Fees for the initial license range from $5 to $40; for license renewal, from $1 to $15. Funds collected by the board are used for the administration and enforcement of the licensure acts (table 120).

Statistics on licenses issued are available for California and Rhode Island. The data includes medical and psychiatric social workers as well as those in other fields of social work. In the other three States the acts are too recent to provide such information (table 121).

Table 117. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT, NATURE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
				Total	Social workers
Calif.	1945	V	State Board of Social Work Examiners Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	7	5
N.Y.	1965	V	State Board of Examiners of Certified Social Workers State Education Department	7	7
Okla.	1965	V	State Board of Registration of Social Workers [2]	5	5
R.I.	1961	V	Board of Registration of Social Workers Department of Social Welfare	5	5
Va.	1966	V	Board for Registration of Social Workers [2] Department of Professional and Occupational Registration	5	3

[1] Voluntary (V) = only persons holding a license are authorized to use a particular title or official designation; unlicensed persons are not prohibited from working in this field, but they may not use the protected title.

[2] Also licenses social worker associates in Oklahoma and associate social workers in Virginia.

Table 118. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF SOCIAL WORKERS

State	Examination	Issuance of licenses		License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [1]	
		Initial and renewal	To foreign educated			Expiration date [2]	Mailing date
California	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
New York	x	(3)		(3)	(3)	Sept. 30	Mar.
Oklahoma		x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Rhode Island		(3)		x	x	May 1	Mar.
Virginia	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	--------

[1] Annual renewal except in New York where renewal is biennial, even years.

[2] Excludes grace period.

[3] The board recommends to the department which has this function.

Table 119. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF SOCIAL WORKERS

State	Personal qualifications [1]		Education and experience [2]		Examination	
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [3]	Master's degree in social work	Experience (years)	Written	Oral
California		x	x [4]	—	x	
New York	21	xx	x [4]	—	(5)	
Oklahoma		x	x	2		
Rhode Island			x	—		
Virginia	21		x	—	(5)	(5)

[1] Residence or employment in State is required in New York and Virginia. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States except California. Physical examination is not required in any State.

[2] Requirements refer to licensure under other than "grandfather" or waiver provisions. These provisions expire in 1967 in Oklahoma and Virginia, and in 1968 in New York.

[3] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[4] A master's degree in a related field, requiring a minimum of 2 years to complete may be substituted.

[5] No examination at present, but the law provides for one. In New York, an examination will be held after July 1, 1968. No data are available on the type of examination to be used in Virginia.

Table 120. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF SOCIAL WORKERS

State	Fees charged by board		Method of financing the board		
	Initial license [1]	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
California	$10	$10		x	
New York	40	[2] 15			x
Oklahoma	5	5		x	
Rhode Island	5	1	x		
Virginia	10	5		x	

[1] Includes fees charged for application and examination.

[2] Biennial renewal.

Table 121. LICENSES ISSUED TO SOCIAL WORKERS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964			Licenses issued in 1965		
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination [3]	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination [3]
California	1	3,289	3,198	91	[4] 3,374	---------	--------
Rhode Island	1	367	364	3	361	354	7

[1] Data not available for New York, Oklahoma, and Virginia.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Includes licenses issued on the basis of inspection of credentials.

[4] Licenses in effect in 1965.

CHAPTER 22

VETERINARIANS

Veterinarians are licensed in all States and the District of Columbia. They are among the early professions to be regulated, with nine States enacting statutes prior to 1900 (table 122).

Veterinary licensing boards regulate this profession in all States. In a few instances the boards are attached to departments of agriculture. The boards have three to seven members, all of whom are veterinarians except in six States (table 123).

Twenty-six States have provisions for issuing temporary licenses to qualified applicants pending completion of licensure by examination. An identical number of States have provisions for licensing foreign-educated applicants (table 124).

Applicants are required to have at least 6 years of specialized education—2 years of college and 4 years of professional school leading to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.). In Oklahoma and Oregon a period of 4 years of preprofessional education is required. In order to qualify for licensure in four States experience requirements must also be met. Successful completion of a written examination is specified except in Delaware. A practical examination is required in the majority of the States, and an oral examination in all except Michigan, New York, Texas, and Vermont (table 125).

Examination fees are from $15 to $100; renewal, from $1 to $35. Reciprocity or endorsement fees in the 31 States with such provisions range from $15 to $100 (table 126).

Annual renewal of the license is the usual practice. Six States specify biennial renewal while five have no renewal provisions. Information on numbers of licenses issued in 1965 has been provided by all except four States (table 127).

Table 122. DATE OF FIRST ENACTMENT AND NATURE OF STATE LICENSING STATUTES FOR VETERINARIANS

State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]	State	First enactment	Nature of present act [1]
Ala.	1915	C	Ky.	1916	C	N. Dak.	1895	C
Alaska	1962	C	La.	1908	C	Ohio	1894	C
Ariz.	1923	C	Maine	1912	C	Okla.	1913	C
Ark.	1915	C	Md.	1890	C	Oreg.	1903	C
Calif.	1893	C	Mass.	1903	C	Pa.	1889	C
Colo.	1909	C	Mich.	1907	C	R. I.	1909	C
Conn.	1905	C	Minn.	1896	C	S. C.	1923	C
Del.	1903	C	Miss.	1914	C	S. Dak.	1904	C
D. C.	1907	C	Mo.	1905	C	Tenn.	1905	C
Fla.	1925	C	Mont.	1913	C	Tex.	1911	C
Ga.	1908	C	Nebr.	1905	C	Utah	1907	C
Hawaii	1911	C	Nev.	1919	C	Vt.	1912	C
Idaho	1919	C	N. H.	1901	C	Va.	1896	C
Ill.	1899	C	N. J.	1902	C	Wash.	1907	C
Ind.	1905	C	N. Mex.	1931	C	W. Va.		C
Iowa	1900	C	N. Y.	1893	C	Wis.	1907	C
Kans.	1907	C	N. C.	1903	C	Wyo.	1915	C

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[1] Compulsory (C) = only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field. Some laws and regulations do include exceptions which may invalidate compulsory provisions.

Table 123. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF VETERINARIANS

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Veterinarians
Ala	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	5	5
Alaska	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	3	3
Ariz	Board of Veterinary Examiners	5	5
Ark	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	5	3
Calif	Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine Department of Professional and Vocational Standards	6	5
Colo	State Board of Veterinary Medicine Secretary of State	4	3
Conn	Board of Veterinary Registration and Examination Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources	5	5
Del	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	3	3
D.C	Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine Department of Occupations and Professions	5	5
Fla	State Board of Veterinary Medicine	5	5
Ga	State Board of Veterinary Medicine Secretary of State	5	5
Hawaii	Board of Veterinary Examiners Department of Regulatory Agencies	5	5
Idaho	State Board of Veterinary Examiners Department of Law Enforcement	5	4
Ill	Veterinary Examining Committee Department of Registration and Education	3	3
Ind	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	5	5
Iowa	Veterinary Medical Examining Board Department of Agriculture	3	3
Kans	Board of Veterinary Examiners	5	5
Ky	Board of Veterinary Examiners Department of Agriculture	5	4
La	Board of Veterinary Medicine	5	5
Maine	Board of Veterinary Examiners	3	3
Md	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	5	5
Mass	Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine Department of Civil Service and Registration	5	5
Mich	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	6	5
Minn	State Veterinary Examining Board	5	5
Miss	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	5	5
Mo	Veterinary Medical Board Department of Education	5	5
Mont	Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	5	5
Nebr	Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine and Surgery Department of Health	3	3
Nev	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	5	5
N.H	Board of Veterinary Examiners [1]	5	5
N.J	Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners Department of Law and Public Safety	5	5
N. Mex	Board of Veterinary Examiners	3	3
N.Y	State Board of Veterinary Examiners State Education Department	7	7
N.C	Veterinary Medical Board	5	5
N. Dak	Veterinary Medical Examining Board	3	3
Ohio	Veterinary Medical Board	5	5

Table 123. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF VETERINARIANS —Continued

State	Name of licensing board and organization within department of government	Board members	
		Total	Veterinarians
Okla	Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	5	5
Oreg	State Veterinary Medical Examining Board	5	5
Pa	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners Department of State	5	5
R.I	Board of Veterinarians	5	5
S.C	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	3	3
S. Dak	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	3	3
Tenn	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners Department of Insurance and Banking	5	5
Tex	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	6	6
Utah	Veterinary Committee Department of Registration	3	3
Vt	Board of Veterinary Registration and Examination Secretary of State	3	3
Va	State Board of Veterinary Examiners Department of Professional and Occupational Registration	5	5
Wash	Veterinary Board of Governors Department of Motor Vehicles	5	5
W. Va	Veterinary Board	3	3
Wis	Board of Veterinary Examiners	5	5
Wyo	Board of Veterinary Medicine	3	3

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[1] Department of Agriculture serves as the administrative agency.

Table 124. FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF VETERINARIANS

State [1]	Examination	Issuance of licenses			License suspension	License revocation	License renewal [2]	
		Initial and renewal	Temporary [3]	To foreign educated			Expiration date [4]	Mailing date
Alabama	x	x	x		x	x	Jan. 15	----------
Alaska	x	x	x		x	x	Jan. 1 [5]	Dec.
Arizona	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Jan.
Arkansas	x	x	x		x	x	Mar. 31	Dec.
California	x	x		x	x	x	Aug. 31 [5]	July
Colorado	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Connecticut	x	x			x	x	Sept. 30	Aug.
Delaware	x	x			x	x	June 30	May
District of Columbia	x	(6)			(7)	(7)	----------	----------
Florida	x	x	x		x	x	Mar. 31	Mar.
Georgia	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Hawaii	x	x			x	x	June 30	May
Idaho	x	x		x	(7)	(7)	June 30	Apr.
Illinois	x	(7)		(7)	(7)	(7)	Jan. 1 [8]	Nov.
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	Oct. 15 [5]	Sept.
Iowa	x	(7)		(7)	(7)	(7)	June 30	May
Kansas	x	x	x		x	x	June 30	May
Kentucky	x	x			x	x	June 30	Apr.
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	Apr.
Maine	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Maryland	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	May
Massachusetts	x	x		x	x	x	Mar. 1	Feb.
Michigan	x	x [9]	x	x	x	x	----------	----------
Minnesota	x	x		x	x	x	Mar. 1	Jan.
Mississippi	x	x [9]	x		x	x	----------	----------
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	June
Montana	x	x			x	x	June 30	May
Nebraska	x	(7)			(7)	(7)	Apr. 1	Feb.
Nevada	x	x	x		x	x	Mar. 1	Dec.
New Hampshire	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	May
New Mexico	x	x			x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
New York	x	(7)		(7)	(7)	(7)	Dec. 31 [5]	Oct.
North Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
North Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	June
Ohio	x	x [9]	x	x	x	x	----------	----------
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x	x	July 31	May
Oregon	x	x	x		x	x	Jan. 1	Oct.
Pennsylvania	x	x		x	x	x	Nov. 30 [8]	Oct.
Rhode Island	x	x [9]		x	x	x	----------	----------
South Carolina	x	x	x		x	x	Apr. 1	Jan.
South Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	June 30	June
Tennessee	x	x	x		x	x	Jan. 1	----------
Texas	x	x		x	x	x	Mar. 1	Jan.
Utah	x	(7)	(7)		(7)	(7)	Dec. 31	Sept.
Vermont	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Virginia	x	x		x	x	x	Dec. 31	Nov.
Washington	x	(7)		(7)	(7)	(7)	June 30	6 weeks prior
Wisconsin	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.
Wyoming	x	x	x		x	x	Dec. 31	Dec.

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[1] Data not available for West Virginia.

[2] Renewals are annual unless otherwise specified.

[3] Temporary licenses or permits are issued to qualified applicants pending completion of licensure by examination. New Hampshire, Oregon, and Utah also issue temporary licenses to applicants who meet all requirements except experience.

[4] Excludes grace period.

[5] Biennial, odd years.

[6] The department issues initial licenses. No renewal is required.

[7] The board or committee recommends to the department which has this function.

[8] Biennial, even years.

[9] No renewal required.

Table 125. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL STATE LICENSURE OF VETERINARIANS

State [1]	Personal qualifications [2]		Education and experience		Examination		
	Minimum age (years)	Citizenship [3]	Professional education [4] (years)	Experience	Written	Oral [5]	Practical
Alabama		x	6	—	x [6]	x	
Alaska	21	x	6	5 years	x	x	
Arizona	21		6	—	x	x	x
Arkansas		x	6	—	x [6]	x	
California			6	—	x [6]	x	x
Colorado	21	x	6	—	x	x	x
Connecticut	21		6	—	x [6]	x	
Delaware		x	6	—		x	
District of Columbia			6	—	x [6]	x	x
Florida	21	x	6	—	x	x	
Georgia	21	xx	6	—	x	x	
Hawaii	20		6	—	x [6]	x	x
Idaho	21	xx	6	—	x [6]	x	x
Illinois	21	xx	6	—	x [6]	x	x
Indiana		xx	6	—	x [6]	x	x
Iowa	21	x	6	—	x	x	
Kansas		x	6	—	x [6]	x	x
Kentucky	21		6	—	x	x	
Louisiana	21	xx	6	—	x	x	
Maine			6	—	x [6]	x	x
Maryland		x	6	—	x [6]	x	x
Massachusetts	21	xx	6	—	x [6]	x	x
Michigan	21	xx	6	—	x		
Minnesota	21		6	—	x [6]	x	x
Mississippi	21	x	6	—	x	x	
Missouri		x	6	—	x [6]	x	x
Montana	21	x	6	—	x	x	x
Nebraska	21	x	6	—	x	x	
Nevada	21	xx	6	—	x [6]	x	x
New Hampshire			6	(7)	x	x	x
New Jersey	21	x	6	—	x	x	x
New Mexico			6	—	x	x	
New York	21	xx	6	—	x [6]		x
North Carolina	21	x	6	—	x	x	x
North Dakota		x	6	—	x [6]	x	
Ohio	21	xx	6	—	x [6]	x	x
Oklahoma	21	x	8	—	x [6]	x	x
Oregon	21	x	8	6 months	x [6]	x	x
Pennsylvania	21	x	6	6 weeks	x [6]	x	
Rhode Island	21		6	—	x	x	
South Carolina			6	—	x [6]	x	x
South Dakota		x	6	—	x [6]	x	x
Tennessee		x	6	—	x	x	
Texas	21	x	6	—	x		x
Utah	21	x	6	6 months	x [6]	x	x
Vermont			6	—	x		
Virginia	21	xx	6	—	x [6]	x	
Washington	21		6	—	x [6]	x	x
Wisconsin	21		6	—	x	x	x
Wyoming	21	xx	6	—	x	x	x

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[1] Data not available for West Virginia.

[2] State residence of 1 year is required in Hawaii and Ohio, 3 years in Kansas, and 5 years in Maryland. A reference attesting to good moral character is required in all States except Florida, Iowa, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Physical examination is required in Ohio.

[3] x = full citizenship. xx = full citizenship or legal declaration of intention.

[4] Approved 4-year veterinary medical schools are those accredited by the Council of Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association and/or the board.

[5] Includes interview.

[6] Part or all of the written examination is prepared jointly by the National Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners and the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association.

[7] Applicants from unapproved schools must have 5 years' experience to qualify for licensure.

Table 126. FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF STATE BOARDS FOR LICENSURE OF VETERINARIANS

State [1]	Fees charged by board			Method of financing the board		
	Examination [2]	Reciprocity or endorsement	Renewal	State board account	Special fund in State treasury	State general revenue fund
Alabama	$15	$15	$5		x	
Alaska	25	25	[3] 10			x
Arizona	100	--------	25		x	
Arkansas	25	25	5		x	
California	[4] 30	30	[3] 35		x	
Colorado	25	([5])	5		x	
Connecticut	50	75	5			x
Delaware	40	40	10		x	
District of Columbia	25	25	--------			x
Florida	25	--------	10		x	
Georgia	25	--------	5			x
Hawaii	35	--------	15			x
Idaho	25	25	11		x	
Illinois	50	100	[3] 6			x
Indiana	25	30	[3] 15			x
Iowa	25	--------	5			x
Kansas	[6] 25	([5])	5		x [7]	
Kentucky	25	25	10	x		
Louisiana	40	40	20	x		
Maine	20	--------	2	x		
Maryland	35	--------	10		x	
Massachusetts	25	75	5			x
Michigan	25	50	--------			x
Minnesota	50	100	2		x	
Mississippi	25	--------	--------	x		
Missouri	25	25	10		x	
Montana	25	--------	3		x	
Nebraska	25	50	3		x [7]	
Nevada	100	--------	15	x		
New Hampshire	25	--------	3			x
New Jersey	45	--------	10		x	
New Mexico	25	--------	15		x	
New York	40	40	[3] 15			x
North Carolina	25	25	5	x		
North Dakota	25	25	5			x
Ohio	50	37	--------			x
Oklahoma	50	50	10	x		
Oregon	35	--------	20	x		
Pennsylvania	30	--------	[3] 10			x
Rhode Island	35	--------	--------			x
South Carolina	25	--------	4	x		
South Dakota	40	25	10	x		
Tennessee	25	--------	5		x	
Texas	25	50	5		x	
Utah	25	25	7			x
Vermont	20	20	2		x	
Virginia	40	40	3		x	
Washington	50	100	10			x
Wisconsin	25	--------	5	x		
Wyoming	25	25	1		x	

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[1] Data not available for West Virginia.
[2] Includes fees for application and initial license where such fees are applicable.
[3] Biennial renewal.
[4] Plus initial license fee which is the same as the prior renewal fee.
[5] Same fee as reciprocating State charges. In Colorado, $25 is the minimum fee.
[6] Or same charge as the State from which applicant comes.
[7] Of all fees which are deposited in the State treasury, 80 percent in Kansas and 85 percent in Nebraska are used to finance the board.

Table 127. LICENSES ISSUED TO VETERINARIANS BY STATE BOARDS

State [1]	Renewal period (years)	Licenses issued in 1964				Licenses issued in 1965			
		Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement	Total	Renewal [2]	Examination	Reciprocity or endorsement
Alabama	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	40	—
Alaska	2	20	—	—	20	24	20	1	3
Arizona	1	208	190	18	-------	228	202	26	-------
Arkansas	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	401	378	2	21
California [3]	2	2,288	2,160	126	2	[4] 164	20	137	7
Colorado	1	1,426	1,350	75	1	1,124	1,046	72	6
Connecticut	1	331	299	32	—	324	300	24	—
Delaware	1	79	70	9	—	53	47	6	—
Florida	1	687	639	48	-------	758	687	71	-------
Georgia	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	[5] 788	728	60	-------
Hawaii	1	40	36	4	-------	42	41	1	-------
Idaho	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	316	286	27	3
Illinois	2	1,428	1,340	85	3	[4] 99	13	86	—
Indiana	2	133	63	59	11	997	941	44	12
Kansas	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	1,079	1,002	71	6
Kentucky	1	472	433	39	—	495	458	32	5
Louisiana	[6] 1	26	-------	26	—	[4] 8	-------	8	—
Maine	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	128	124	4	-------
Maryland	1	381	322	59	-------	346	-------	-------	-------
Massachusetts	1	476	452	24	—	479	461	17	1
Michigan	(7)	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 76	-------	67	9
Minnesota	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	1,075	1,033	42	—
Missouri	1	1,049	1,008	35	6	1,081	1,010	62	9
Montana	1	344	329	15	-------	330	303	27	-------
Nebraska	1	623	594	29	—	645	619	25	1
Nevada	1	96	93	3	-------	103	95	8	-------
New Hampshire	1	189	172	17	-------	200	192	8	-------
New Jersey	1	661	610	51	-------	669	622	47	-------
New Mexico	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	225	205	20	-------
New York	2	1,402	1,333	68	1	[4] 89	—	88	1
North Carolina	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	382	360	22	—
North Dakota	1	196	184	12	—	237	223	14	—
Ohio	(7)	77	-------	77	—	[4] 86	-------	85	1
Oklahoma	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	841	780	48	13
Oregon	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	356	356	—	-------
Pennsylvania [3]	2	66	—	66	-------	1,232	1,162	70	-------
Rhode Island	(7)	2	-------	2	-------	[4] 4	-------	4	-------
South Carolina	1	246	228	18	-------	250	232	18	-------
South Dakota	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	335	321	6	8
Tennessee	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	465	447	18	-------
Texas	1	1,411	1,290	117	4	1,431	1,349	77	5
Utah	1	169	163	5	1	171	166	4	1
Vermont	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	253	248	5	—
Virginia	1	407	384	23	—	420	386	34	—
Washington	1	766	708	58	—	768	710	58	—
Wisconsin	1	742	720	22	-------	795	760	35	-------
Wyoming	1	228	208	20	—	245	227	18	—

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[1] Data not available for the District of Columbia, Iowa, Mississippi, and West Virginia.

[2] Includes reinstatements.

[3] Fiscal year data.

[4] Total number of licenses in 1965 was 2,388 in California; 1,527 in Illinois; 702 in Louisiana; 850 in Michigan; 1,345 in New York; 2,708 in Ohio; and 86 in Rhode Island.

[5] Data for 1966.

[6] First renewal in 1967.

[7] No renewal required.

Appendix

Survey letters, form, and questionnaire

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE
1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

JUNE 17, 1965

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:

Back in 1951, the Governors' Conference requested that the Council of State Governments make a survey of professional and occupational licensing practices in the several states. Working through the Governors' offices, we undertook such a study and, in 1952, issued the report "Occupational Licensing Legislation in the States." This report has long since been out of print, and the information is badly out of date. Nothing comparable has been published in the meantime.

The National Center for Health Statistics of the U.S. Public Health Service has approached us with the request for updating the information on licensing provisions in the states for occupations and professions in the health field. The data to be gathered would comprise information on the licensing agency, its organization, responsibilities, composition, staffing, and financing, as well as data on licensing requirements and statistical information on numbers of licenses issued.

It is believed that this survey will be of widespread interest and value to the states and the professions. We would be most grateful for your assistance in securing the basic data from your state. As you will note from the enclosed list of occupations in the health field, their number is large. We are not certain which of these or which others may be subject to licensing in your state and therefore hope that you can have this list checked off as it applies to your state. We further hope that you can designate a person to whom we may send the appropriate number of questionnaires for distribution to the licensing agencies involved and who may serve, to the extent needed, as our liaison person with the licensing agencies.

We look forward to learning the name, title and address of the contact person you may designate and to receiving the list of occupations in the health field licensed in your state. Three copies are enclosed, one to be retained and two to be returned to us.

We are most reluctant to impose this burden on you and your staff, but we know that we will not be able to get the job done without your cooperation.

Many thanks and kindest personal regards.

Very sincerelv.

BREVARD CRIHFIELD
Secretary

The attached list of **HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS LICENSED IN YOUR STATE** will serve as a basis for a survey of state licensing provisions being conducted by the Council of State Governments in cooperation with the National Center for Health Statistics of the U.S. Public Health Service. The survey is to cover those health occupations and professions for which the licensing (or registration) procedure is provided by state law; is administered by an agency of the state; and meets the following criteria:

1. The license (certificate of registration or other credential) is issued to an individual, rather than to a company or organization;
2. The license authorizes an individual to practice or engage in an occupation or profession, or to use a particular title;
3. To secure a license, the applicant must (a) have certain educational qualifications; or (b) have served as an apprentice or have other experience; or (c) pass an examination as to his knowledge or skills; or (d) meet any combination of these requirements.

Please return in DUPLICATE to:
The Council of State Governments
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS IN THE HEALTH FIELD LICENSED IN THE STATE OF______________

A. Please check whether or not the selected health occupations and professions listed below are licensed in your state. Where several equivalents are listed under the same number, please underscore the one or ones licensed in your state. If a different title is used in your state for any of them, please insert the one used in your state next to the listing of which it is the equivalent.

Health Occupation or Profession	*Licensed in your state*	
	Yes	*No*
1. Administrator of health department (health officer)	______	______
2. Administrator of hospital (superintendent)	______	______
3. Administrator of nursing home	______	______
4. Chiropractor	______	______
5. Dental assistant	______	______
6. Dental hygienist	______	______
7. Dental laboratory technician	______	______
8. Dentist	______	______
9. Engineer, professional*	______	______
10. Medical laboratory technician or technologist	______	______
11. Midwife	______	______
12. Nurse, practical; vocational nurse	______	______
13. Nurse, professional(R.N.); public health nurse	______	______
14. Nursing attendant; psychiatric aide	______	______
15. Optician; ophthalmic dispenser or technician	______	______
16. Optometrist	______	______
17. Pharmacist	______	______
18. Physical therapist	______	______
19. Physician (M.D.); doctor of medicine	______	______
20. Physician (D.O.); doctor of osteopathy	______	______
21. Podiatrist; chiropodist	______	______
22. Psychologist*	______	______
23. Sanitarian; inspector (food, drug, meat, dairy, sanitary)	______	______
24. Social worker*	______	______
25. Veterinarian	______	______

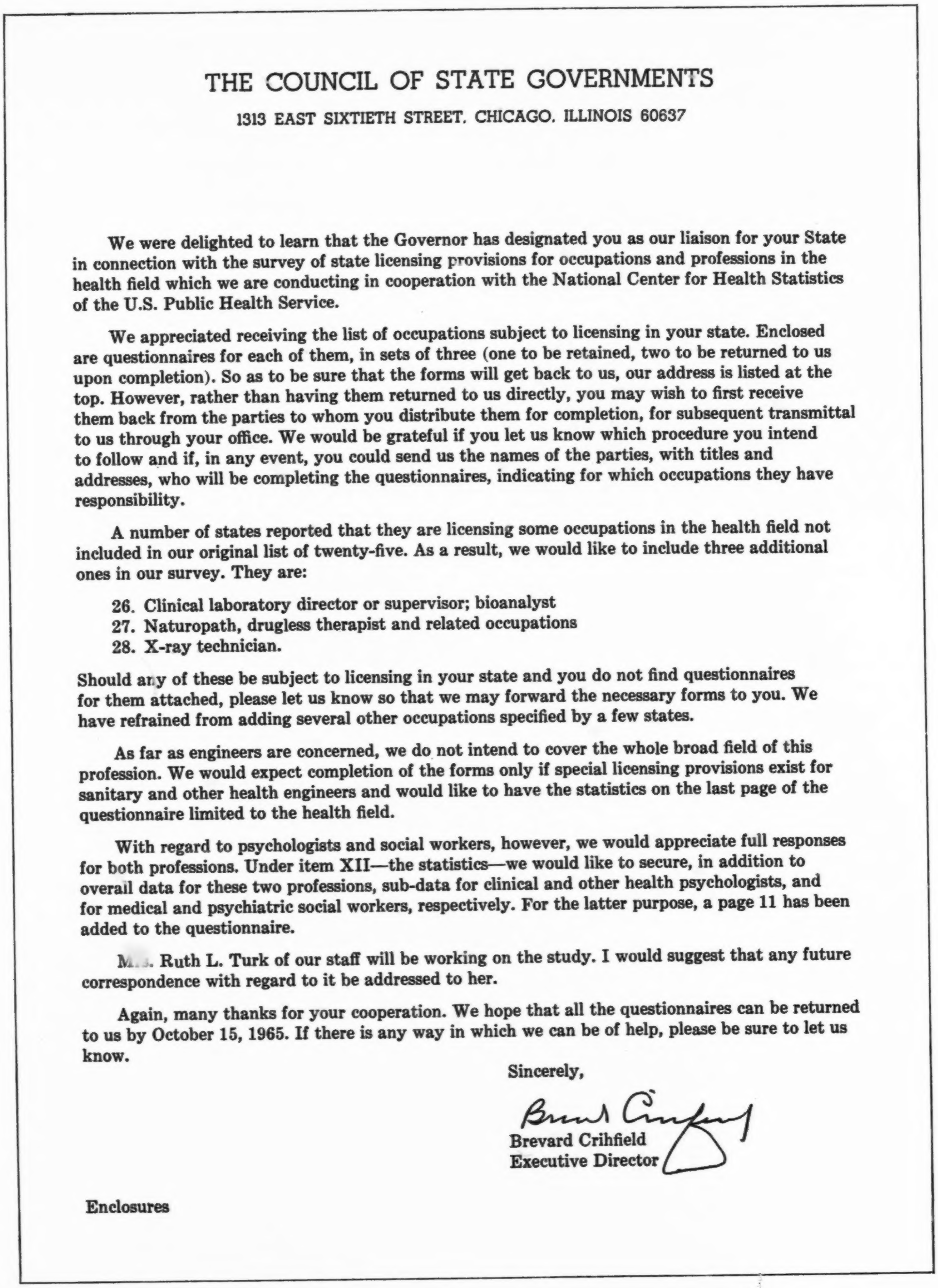
---

*Information requested since the profession includes specialties in the health field.

B. Please list below any *other occupations or professions in the health field* for which a license is required in your state:

C. Please indicate below the person in your state who will serve as *liaison with the Council of State Governments* and to whom questionnaires should be sent:

______________________(Name)
______________________(Title)
______________________(Agency)
(Date)______________________
______________________(Street)
______________________(City & State)
______________________(Zip Code)
______________________(Phone)



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

We were delighted to learn that the Governor has designated you as our liaison for your State in connection with the survey of state licensing provisions for occupations and professions in the health field which we are conducting in cooperation with the National Center for Health Statistics of the U.S. Public Health Service.

We appreciated receiving the list of occupations subject to licensing in your state. Enclosed are questionnaires for each of them, in sets of three (one to be retained, two to be returned to us upon completion). So as to be sure that the forms will get back to us, our address is listed at the top. However, rather than having them returned to us directly, you may wish to first receive them back from the parties to whom you distribute them for completion, for subsequent transmittal to us through your office. We would be grateful if you let us know which procedure you intend to follow and if, in any event, you could send us the names of the parties, with titles and addresses, who will be completing the questionnaires, indicating for which occupations they have responsibility.

A number of states reported that they are licensing some occupations in the health field not included in our original list of twenty-five. As a result, we would like to include three additional ones in our survey. They are:

26. Clinical laboratory director or supervisor; bioanalyst
27. Naturopath, drugless therapist and related occupations
28. X-ray technician.

Should any of these be subject to licensing in your state and you do not find questionnaires for them attached, please let us know so that we may forward the necessary forms to you. We have refrained from adding several other occupations specified by a few states.

As far as engineers are concerned, we do not intend to cover the whole broad field of this profession. We would expect completion of the forms only if special licensing provisions exist for sanitary and other health engineers and would like to have the statistics on the last page of the questionnaire limited to the health field.

With regard to psychologists and social workers, however, we would appreciate full responses for both professions. Under item XII—the statistics—we would like to secure, in addition to overall data for these two professions, sub-data for clinical and other health psychologists, and for medical and psychiatric social workers, respectively. For the latter purpose, a page 11 has been added to the questionnaire.

Mrs. Ruth L. Turk of our staff will be working on the study. I would suggest that any future correspondence with regard to it be addressed to her.

Again, many thanks for your cooperation. We hope that all the questionnaires can be returned to us by October 15, 1965. If there is any way in which we can be of help, please be sure to let us know.

Sincerely,

Brevard Crihfield
Executive Director

Enclosures

Form

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

AUGUST, 1965

TO LIAISON PERSONS FOR STUDY OF STATE LICENSING OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS IN THE HEALTH FIELD:

Listed below are all the health occupations and professions included in the survey.

A checkmark has been put next to all those listed as being licensed in your state and questionnaires for them are enclosed in triplicate.

1. Administrator of health department (health officer)
2. Administrator of hospital (superintendent)
3. Administrator of nursing home
4. Chiropractor
5. Dental assistant
6. Dental hygienist
7. Dental laboratory technician
8. Dentist
9. Engineer, professional
10. Medical laboratory technician or technologist
11. Midwife
12. Nurse, practical; vocational nurse
13. Nurse, professional (R.N.); public health nurse
14. Nursing attendant; psychiatric aide
15. Optician; ophthalmic dispenser or technician
16. Optometrist
17. Pharmacist
18. Physical therapist
19. Physician (M.D.); doctor of medicine
20. Physician (D.O.); doctor of osteopathy
21. Podiatrist; chiropodist
22. Psychologist
23. Sanitarian; inspector (food, drug, meat, dairy, sanitary)
24. Social worker
25. Veterinarian
26. Clinical laboratory director or supervisor; bioanalyst
27. Naturopath, drugless therapist, and related occupations
28. X-ray technician

Please return completed questionnaires in duplicate by October 15, 1965.

Ed. note: According to questionnaire returns "dental assistant" and "dental laboratory technician" are not licensed in any State. "Nursing attendant; psychiatric aide" is mentioned in this report with practical nurses. Thus the list is reduced from 28 to 25 occupations.

Questionnaire

STATE LICENSING
OF
OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS IN THE HEALTH FIELD

Please return in DUPLICATE to:
The Council of State Governments
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

State ____________________

Occupation or Profession* ____________________

I. *Licensing Statute*

- A. Official title or designation of the licensed occupation:
- B. Your state's definition or description of the licensed** occupation (please indicate scope of practice allowed and any special limitations and exceptions):
- C. Please check whether the license is compulsory ______ or voluntary ______ (If license is *compulsory*, only persons holding a license are permitted to practice the occupation, and unlicensed persons are prohibited from working in the field.
  If license is *voluntary*, only persons holding a license are authorized to use a particular title or official designation—e.g., registered psychologist; unlicensed persons are not prohibited from working in this field but may not use the protected title.)
- D. Year in which the licensing statute for this occupation was first enacted in your state: ________________
- E. Current statutory citation: ____________________
  Please enclose *two* copies of the laws and regulations, if available.

II. *State Licensing Agency*

- A. Name and address of agency responsible for administering the licensing statute:
- B. Name and title of agency executive, or name, title and address of person to whom inquiries may be addressed:
- C. Type of organization of the licensing agency (please check):
  1. Independent board .... ______
  2. Board or committee attached to a department of state government .... ______
     If applicable, please indicate name of state department:
     ____
  3. State department without any board or committee .... ______
  4. Other (please specify): ____
     ____

D. If the licensing agency is not a state department, please indicate:

	Number	*Required by statute Yes*	*No*
1. Number of board or committee members—Total			
2. Of this total—			
Practitioners of licensed occupation			
Representatives of other occupations			
Representatives of the general public			
State officials serving ex officio			
Others (please specify) ____________________			

3. If composition under D 2 is not prescribed by statute, please indicate basis on which members are selected:

4. If D 2 includes practitioners of licensed occupation, please indicate:

	Please check	*Required by statute Yes*	*No*
a) Method of selection:			
Selected directly by occupational association			
Selected from list submitted by occupational association			
Other method of selection (please specify): ____________________			
b) Type of appointment:			
Appointed by Governor			
Appointed by Department Head			
Other type of appointment (please specify): ____________________			

5. Is agency authorized to appoint staff?		
Is agency authorized to fix salaries of staff?		
Is agency authorized to fix duties of staff?		

	Full time	*Part time*
6. Number of staff currently employed:		
Secretaries and clerks		
Inspectors and investigators		
Other (please specify): ____________________ ____________________		

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*"Occupation or profession" hereafter called "occupation".
**The term "license" includes a certificate of registration or other credential.

II. *State Licensing Agency*—Continued

E. To whom is the agency responsible? ____________________

F. Does the agency have to make periodic reports? Yes ____ No ____
If yes, how frequently? ____________ To whom? ____________

G. Please list other occupations licensed by II A:

H. Where applicable, please list other occupations licensed by state department to which II A is attached:

III. *Powers and Duties of Licensing Agency*

	Yes	*No*
A. Does the licensing agency give examinations to applicants for licenses?	____	____
B. Does the licensing agency issue licenses?	____	____
If it does not, who issues the licenses? ____________		
C. Does the licensing agency have power to issue rules and regulations?	____	____
D. Does the licensing agency have power to—		
1. Suspend licenses?	____	____
2. Revoke licenses?	____	____
3. Inspect the work of those licensed by it?	____	____
4. Prosecute violations of statutes, rules and regulations?	____	____

If the answer to any of the questions under D is yes, briefly describe major occasions on which these powers are invoked, the frequency with which they occur, methods of procedure, etc., and how the rights of licensees are protected, as, e.g., through hearings before the agency, a special committee, the courts, etc.:

E. Does the licensing agency approve (accredit, certify) schools for the training of applicants? ____ ____
If yes, briefly describe function and procedure:

IV. *Financial Operation of Licensing Agency*

A. Fees charged for:

Application	$ ____	License renewal for state residents	$ ____
Examination	$ ____	License renewal for non-residents	$ ____
Initial license	$ ____	License by reciprocity or endorsement	$ ____

B. Depository for fees collected by the agency (please check one or more):
Deposited in agency account ____
Deposited in special fund in State Treasury ____
Deposited in state's general revenue fund ____
Other (please specify) ____________
Briefly describe procedure, especially if more methods than one used:

C. Method of financing the licensing agency (please check one or more):
Financed from agency account ____
Financed from special fund in State Treasury ____
a) Special legislative appropriation required ____
b) No special legislative appropriation required ____
Financed from general revenue fund appropriation ____
Other (please specify) ____________
Briefly describe procedure, especially if more methods than one used:

V. *Personal Qualifications for Initial Licensing of Applicant*

A. Age:	Minimum ____	Maximum ____	No requirement ____
B. Sex:	Male ____	Female ____	No requirement ____
C. Citizenship:	U.S. Citizen ____	Declaration of intent ____	No requirement ____
D. Residence in state:	Minimum period required ____________		No requirement ____

E. Is good moral character or an equivalent required? Yes ____ No ____

F. Is a physical examination required? Yes ____ No ____

G. Other personal qualifications required (please specify):

H. If statute, rules, or regulations specify any personal features which *dis*qualify an applicant, please list:

VI. *Educational Requirements for Initial Licensing of Applicant*

	Number of years	*Certificate or degree*
A. Please indicate all educational requirements:		
1. High school	____	____
2. College	____	____
3. Vocational training curriculum	____	____
4. Professional curriculum	____	____
5. Other (please specify) ____________	____	____

B. Must the specialized education be completed in an approved (or accredited) institution?
Yes ____ No ____

C. If the licensing agency does not approve or accredit institutions for specialized education, briefly describe procedure for approval (or accreditation):

D. Must the specialized education be received in your state? Yes ____ No ____

E. May an applicant substitute all or part of the above educational requirements by successful completion of an examination or experience? Yes ____ No ____
If yes, please explain which educational requirements may be substituted as well as the type of examination or experience expected instead:

VII. *Experience Requirements for Initial Licensing of Applicant*

A. Please indicate experience required:

	Yes	*No*	*Number of years*
1. In the profession or occupation	______	______	____________
2. In a related profession or occupation	______	______	____________
3. Internship	______	______	____________
4. Apprenticeship	______	______	____________
5. Other (please specify) ______________________________	______	______	____________

Please describe briefly the type of experience required under any of the items VII A 1–5 and indicate which, if any, must be received in your state:

B. May an applicant substitute all or part of the above experience requirements by successful completion of an examination or certain education? Yes ______ No ______
If yes, please explain which experience requirements may be substituted as well as the type of examination or education expected instead:

VIII. *Examination Requirements for Initial Licensing of Applicant*

A. Must the applicant pass an examination covering knowledge or skills needed in the practice of the occupation (please check one or more)?

1. Written test	______	4. Demonstration of practical skills	______
2. Oral test	______	5. Other (please specify) ______________________	______
3. Interview	______	6. None	______

B. If any of items VIII A 1–5 apply, is any part of the examination
a) Prepared by a regional or national organization? Yes ______ No ______
If yes, please indicate the type(s) of examination so prepared (that is, A 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5) ____________
____
b) Administered by a regional or national organization? Yes ______ No ______
If yes, please indicate the type(s) of examination so administered (that is, A 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5) ____________
____
c) Name(s) and address(es) of organization(s) preparing or administering such examinations:

C. May an applicant substitute all or part of the above examination requirements by certain education, experience, or by certification by a national organization? Yes ______ No ______
If yes, please explain which examination requirements may be substituted as well as type of education, experience or certification expected instead:

D. Must the applicant pass a separate examination in basic subject matter (e.g., basic science for physicians)? Yes ______ No ______
If yes, please explain; also indicate circumstances under which an applicant may be excused:

IX. *Licensing of Practitioners from Other States*

A. Does the licensing agency issue:

	Yes	*No*
1. Temporary licenses?	________	________
2. Provisional licenses?	________	________
3. Emergency licenses?	________	________

If yes, please explain conditions, purposes, and period of time for which each may be issued:

B. Please list the states with which your state has formal reciprocity agreements:

C. If applicant possesses a license from another state with which you have no reciprocity agreement, may he be excused from all or part of the requirements for initial licensing in acquiring a regular license from your state? ________ ________
If yes, please indicate whether applicant may be excused from:

1. Personal qualifications	________	________
2. Educational requirements	________	________
3. Experience requirements	________	________
4. Examination requirements	________	________

If the answer to any of the items IX C 1–4 is yes, please explain extent to which applicants are excused and how such privileges are determined; also indicate minimum period of practice required in prior state and minimum period of residence required in your state:

D. If you use the services of a regional or national occupational organization in determining the qualifications of practitioners from other states who apply for a license in your state, please list name(s) and address(es) of such organization(s):

X. *Licensing of Practitioners from Outside the United States*

If applicable, briefly explain provisions for the licensing of practitioners who received their education outside the United States:

XI. *Renewal of License*

A. Is renewal of the license required? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, please complete the following questions:

1. Period for which license is valid: ________ years
2. Date for renewal of license: ________
3. Date on which renewal application forms are mailed out: ________
4. Are there additional requirements (such as continuing education) to be met to qualify for renewal of license? Yes ____ No ____
   If yes, please explain:
5. Does your renewal application form request information on the applicant's work status? Yes ____ No ____
   If yes, please attach two copies of the renewal application form.
6. If the answer to 5 is no, are there any laws or regulations which would prohibit attaching a questionnaire on applicant's work status to the renewal application form? Yes ____ No ____

B. Do you maintain a separate file of licenses currently in effect? Yes ____ No ____

C. Do you prepare a list of the names and addresses of persons currently licensed? Yes ____ No ____

XII. *Statistics on Licensing*

Please complete as much of the following information as possible, using the most recent data you have available. If you cannot complete an item, please give reason (data not collected; data collected but not tabulated; etc.)

A. Total number of licenses *issued* during one year ____
(Please specify termination date of year for which you report: ________)

1. Number issued to individuals previously licensed in U.S. ____
   a. Licenses renewed* ____
   b. Licenses reinstated ____
   c. Licenses issued by examination ____
   d. Licenses issued by endorsement or reciprocity ____
2. Number issued to individuals never before licensed in U.S. ____
   a. Licenses issued by examination ____
   b. Licenses issued by endorsement ____
   c. Licenses issued by waiver ____

---

*If renewal is biennial, please specify number of renewals during preceding year ____

If renewal is triennial, please specify number of renewals separately for two preceding years 196_: ____ 196_: ____

B. Total number of licenses *in effect* ____
(Please specify date: ________)

1. Individuals licensed and residing in state ____
   a. Engaged in practice in state ____
   b. Engaged in practice out of state ____
   c. Not in practice (unemployed, retired, other) ____
2. Individuals licensed in state but residing out of state ____
   a. Engaged in practice in state ____
   b. Engaged in practice out of state ____
   c. Not in practice (unemployed, retired, other) ____
3. Military personnel ____

C. If you issue a statistical report, please enclose two copies.

Questionnaire completed by:

________ (Name) ________ (Agency)
________ (Title) ________ (Address)
________ (Date) ________

Ed. Note. A replica of item XII was added for those occupations for which there was a sub-specialty.

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